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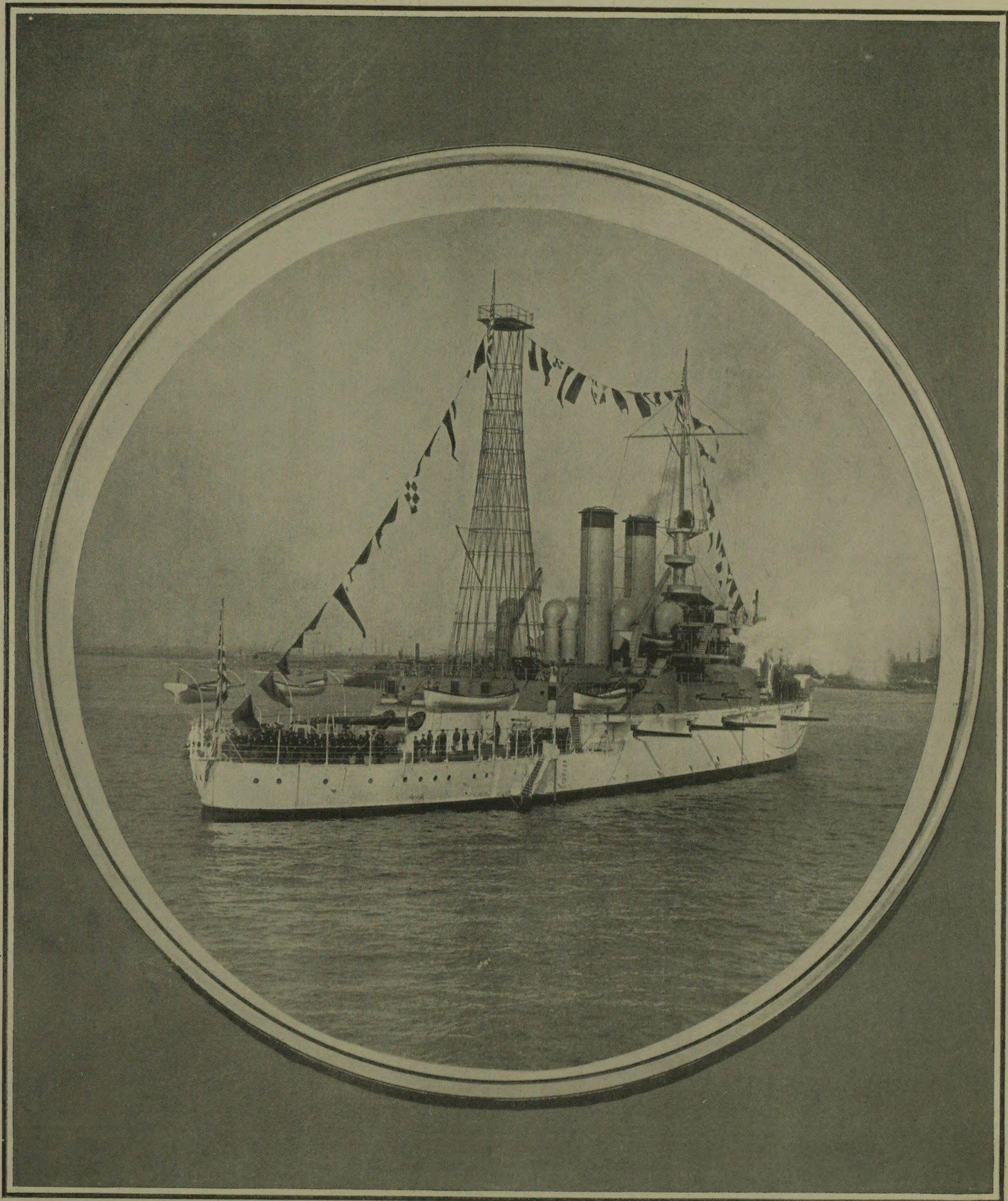
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1908.

With Special Supplement: The Fatal Journey of Mylius Erichsen. **SIXPENCE.**

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PARLIAMENT.

THE personality of Mr. John Burns enlivened the debate in the House of Commons on the proposals of the Government for the relief of the unemployed. His bold, vivacious, confident air increased the irritation which the Socialists felt on account of his careful, cautious administration. Mr. Keir Hardie's attack upon him was very bitter, and Mr. Will Crooks sighed over him and taunted him by turns. Although not fighting them with their own weapons, Mr. Burns eulogised himself, and stood by his Department in the most thoroughgoing and fearless manner. The Labour members became furious when he declared that, by some of their projects, they would sap the independence and morale of the working classes. "Shame!" they shouted when he preached providence, sobriety, and self-reliance; but with eyes glowing and voice vibrating he went on, in rushing sentences, to give the advice which was the outcome of his experience of life. The House did not as a whole respond to his appeal to leave the vexed and tangled problem of unemployment to himself. Mr. Balfour, although not opposing the temporary proposals of the Government, subjected their policy to scornful criticism; the Labour members in describing those proposals as quite inadequate demanded the appointment of a Committee of the Cabinet to supervise the action of Mr. Burns's department, and this demand appeared to receive some support in the Radical quarter. A shock was given to the Conservatives by the discovery that 6300 Reservists had been allowed to live in the Colonies. Mr. Haldane explained that this was done under an Act passed by the present Parliament, that the Reserve is 17,000 in excess of the normal number, and that it was considered safe to allow up to 10,000 to leave the country. Most of the week has been again spent on the Licensing Bill, the Conservatives fighting it with undiminished vigour, and the Liberals defeating the amendments by large majorities.

"RAGGING" ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

(See Illustrations.)

THE member of the "House" who supplied us with the sketches for the drawings in this Number gives the following explanation of the jokes: (1) Two members wearing hats and sitting back to back are the victims of a popular practical joke. A piece of string is skilfully slipped over their hats, and the conspirators arrange that they shall both be called out at the same moment. (2) When all else fails to amuse, the House buys some air-balls, which are on sale in Throgmorton Street, which the members toss to and fro. (3) The unfortunate youth in the centre has confided to a friend in the House that he is engaged to be married. His hat is decorated with a label on which is written the word "Engaged." He promptly becomes the centre of a huge crowd, who sing at the top of their voices such ditties as "The Power of Love," "When I Marry Amelia," etc. There is no escape for the poor fellow, who has to smile as if he enjoyed it. (4) A member livens up a dull day in the Consol Market by dancing the "Highland Fling," of which he is a really clever exponent. (5) A favourite joke is a newspaper fire: the victim is engaged in conversation by a member, apparently above suspicion; another member then stealthily approaches, and sets light to the paper, which is hurriedly dropped, amid cries of "Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!" (6) It sometimes chances that a dreamer from the land of art or literature escapes the notice of the janitor at the door and wanders by mistake into the sacred domain of finance. His attire gives him away, and all sorts of jokes are indulged in at his expense. After being fair game for the surging throng, who sing "Where did you get that hat?" "Where are my Sunday clothes?" etc., he is rescued from his perilous position by two waiters, who lead him gently but firmly to the door, the crowd shouting, "Don't go, Sir!"

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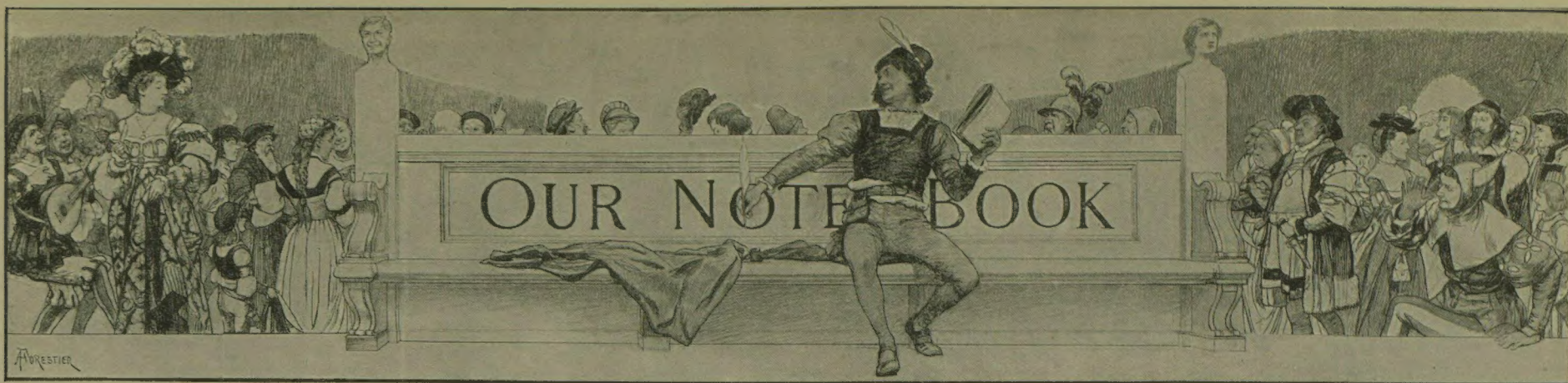
TALKS WITH TOM BINGLEY, M.P.

BY G. S. STREET.

XXXVI.—MUDDLES AND MODELS.

"I PARTICULARLY wanted to see you, Tom," said I. "For several days I have read very carefully the debates in your House on the Licensing Bill, and I am sorry to say my mind is in chaos about it. What exactly has been proposed, what new clauses and amendments have or have not been passed, whether the Government wants local option for England or only for Wales, whether Monmouthshire is in Wales or England, what places drink most, who is going to pay for what—my dear Tom, my head reels with all these things, and I seem to know nothing for certain about anything. Now, this is really alarming. It not uncommonly happens at my age that the intellect hardens, ceases to perceive subtle differences, cannot follow new trains of thought. Is that happening to me? Or is it merely that you are all in a muddle and don't know where you are? You can help me. You were present; you had the advantage of watching the eloquent gesture, of hearing the impressive modulations of voice; you can lend light to my darkened eyes. Give me in a few brief, lucid sentences the points that really stand out in the debate. . . . I am waiting, Tom. . . . I am all attention." "Well, you know," said Tom, after a long pause, "let me think. F. E. Smith was really jolly good. He scored off McKenna, fairly put him in the cart for a moment. He got out of it somehow, but he looked quite embarrassed: really amusing scene." "Yes, Tom, yes—what was the point?" "The point?" said Tom hastily, "oh, the point. Well, it was about landlords. McKenna said landlords had a local veto—no, that wasn't it. I forget: it wasn't important. Talking of F. E. Smith, do you remember the time when Balfour said the Government had broken faith, or something, and led his men out and Smith came in, not knowing what had happened, and an Irishman shouted out—'The Boy stood on the burning deck'? Funny, wasn't it?" "Yes, I've often shrieked at it. But I want to know the facts about the Licensing Bill." "You know, those Irishmen are such amusing chaps: I don't know what we should do without them. Another time, when Rowland Hunt had gone back to his party allegiance and walked up the House with a stout fellow-Conservative, they called out—'The Prodigal Son and the Fatted Calf! Good, wasn't it? Well, you always say you want funny incidents. Oh, the Licensing Bill: what exactly do you want to know about it? By the way, you were talking about the amount drunk in different places. Rees told us a very rum thing. Somebody said there was more drinking in Wales than in England; but Rees said that at Gothenburg—you know, where the system comes from: a place I'd always supposed was a model of temperance—he'd seen more drunken men, in the early morning too, than anywhere else in his life. Shocking, wasn't it?—and so discouraging. We live and learn." "Not so much as I should like to learn at the present moment, Tom. Do tell me in plain language what is happening about the Licensing Bill." And Tom at last admitted that he could not, so removing my fear lest I was growing abnormally stupid, but not allowing me to enlighten a reader who may be in the dark like myself. It is rather a muddle, is it not?

"What do you think of John Burns, Tom? You may have noticed that there have been a good many attacks on him of late. A paper on his own side published a rather damaging sketch of him. What's your character-sketch of him? Do you think he's simply another instance of the violent man quieting down in office?" "He has been pretty violent, he is in office, and he has quieted down. But if you mean in the sense that he sacrifices old principles to self-interest—not a bit of it. That ought to be clear to any unbiassed person on the face of it. It's obviously to his interest to keep the support of his old friends as much as he can, and to represent the extreme wing of the Cabinet in that direction. Well, he doesn't, by a pretty long chalk, and the reason is that he finds he doesn't agree with the extreme wing, and he makes no bones about letting it be known. He has plenty of pluck, moral and physical. Certainly he has a good opinion of himself, and shows it. He may not be quite such a model of wisdom as he thinks, or quite so able an administrator. I dare say not. But he does his best straightforwardly and without sparing himself, and that's saying a good deal. In the present matter I'm sure he's right. Relief works, as relief works, are bad in principle, as he says, and so are those casual, unsystematised doles of public money. His own idea of doing necessary public works in the periods of distress, and not when there's a heap of other work going, is a hundred times better." "So it is, Tom, I agree. But it doesn't seem to cover all the ground. Sooner or later, you'll have to begin to systematise higher up, and not leave everything to the chances of trade until you're faced with distress. But we won't argue that now: come back to Burns. I was especially pleased with the part of his speech at West Molesey in which he pointed out that relief works are a premium to the callous employer. All your slapdash, amateur attempts to relieve distress have that defect. The hard employer grins: you take the results of his hardness off his conscience, if he happens to have one. If only your John Burnses, with their hard work and courage, and people like you with your—well, your good intentions—could take wider views and had something of German political science and system in you!" "Oh, can you spare us any?" asked he. "Produce your scheme, and I'll consider it." "For the present, Tom, I'll give you a lighter task. I noticed the other day that a gentleman called Faber, Captain Faber, suggested doubling the road across the Serpentine. Now, that would be an infamy. Probably the gallant Captain never heard that Thackeray said the view from the bridge over the Serpentine was one of the most beautiful in the world. Anyway it is, and I see it daily. Oblige me by keeping an eye on Captain Faber, and nipping any fresh attempt to ruin London in the bud. Thank you."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

NOTHING is more pathetic than the degeneration in the meaning of words. In the eighteenth century an "enthusiast" came to mean a common lunatic; and, though the word has somewhat revived since then, it is still very far from rising to its original meaning of a man full of God. In ancient Greek an *æsthete* means a man who feels things; in modern English an *æsthete* means a man whom one cannot imagine feeling anything, except a horse-whip. The chief trouble of life is that words get so *dirty* as they walk along the miry roads of this world. Why cannot I call myself a Free Thinker? I think quite freely. I have never been burned alive for my opinions; I have never been tortured for my opinions; only from time to time have I even been sacked for my opinions. I am, I honestly think, a free thinker. That is, I am not quite sure that I am a thinker, but I am quite sure that I am a free one. The reason is that a Free Thinker does not mean a man who thinks freely; a Free Thinker means a man who is not allowed to think that miracles happen. Surely (I feel inclined to cry pathetically), surely you will allow me to call myself a free thinker! I assure you that my thought has been free to the verge of looseness. Surely you will allow me to call myself an agnostic, when you call to mind the enormous and unusual number of things about which I know nothing. But it cannot be done, and the explanation of it is that these words have been dipped in dark waters and dyed in deep colours which are to me the waters of bitterness and the blended hues of an infernal heraldry. Words fall and are betrayed quite accidentally. Culture now means something quite little and vulgar, though agriculture still means something innocent and heroic. The word "citizen" has been one of our words of eternal crystal for nearly three thousand years; yet, after recent arguments in education and politics, it will be very difficult to use the word "citizen" without thinking of Dr. Clifford. That admirable old man (for whom I have a perfectly serious esteem) has among his many strengths just this intellectual weakness—that he always signs himself as a citizen at the very moment when he is entirely an anarchist. It is exactly when Dr. Clifford has made up his mind (very rightly, I often think) to support his religion against his citizenship—it is always then that he elaborately explains that this is a case of citizenship and not of religion. All that talk of not caring for creeds has simply become one fixed, very formal, and slightly hypocritical creed. Unsectarianism is simply a sect—and a small sect. But if these people were in a minority of five, if they were totally cut off from the whole life of citizens and citizenship in their own town, they would still call themselves the citizens.

But I think there is one case of a word ruined which is worst of all. I mean the horrible modern meaning of the word "property." "Property" means (as to its original meaning) the fact that something is *proper* to somebody. Property is propriety. Now, it is obvious that in modern England and America property is gross impropriety; in fact, it is shocking indecency. That one man should have four millions a year is something worse than an injustice: it is a sort of filthy joke. In short, as the proverb says, it

is adding insult to injury; and insult is a thing much worse than injury. Nations never rebel against injury: they only rebel against insult. But the point is that the idea of property (if there is any idea) is an idea of that which is proper to a man; and the grotesque position of the modern millionaire might give some shock of shame and laughter to a chimpanzee. It is proper for one man to sleep securely in one bed. It is highly improper (in the most ordinary sense) that he should be wandering about all night in his pyjamas trying to sleep in two-hundred-and-fifteen beds at once. It is proper that one head should have

soaked in my personality, something that I can compare with the possessions of others, even if all are of the same value. By all means let Tommy have a marble of the same size and value as mine. But let mine be red while his is blue; and, above all, let mine be *mine*. I may roll it about or not roll it about; I may carry it in my pocket, or give it to a beggar, or sit looking at it during the whole of my leisure. I must not go actually so far as to swallow it, because the Everlasting has, unfortunately, set His canon 'gainst self-slaughter. But, short of big crimes, such as being a self-murderer or a millionaire, I can do what I like with it. It can become in my hands something that it could never have been otherwise. I will sit down on the nursery floor and think what one might do with a marble."

That healthy conception of property is vivid to every baby. But that healthy conception of property is, apparently, almost entirely unknown to all the grown-up people who govern or would like to govern our modern politics. Yet here is a paragraph out of the best Socialist paper I know (in fact one of the best papers I know at this time), the *New Age*—

Incidentally Mr. Asquith supplied an epigrammatic solution of the difficulties which appear to keep Messrs. Belloc and Chesterton from embracing the Socialist creed. "To be happy, a man must own," they cried; and Messrs. Shaw and Wells assured them in vain that they were mistaken. Now we have Mr. Asquith disposing of Young's phrase in a sentence which deserves to be printed in letters of gold: "The magic of property," he said, "is not possession, but security."

Now, Mr. Asquith's epigram, so far from "solving the difficulties" which I have about Socialism, only adds to them another difficulty, the problem of why the Premier and his fiercest opponents should agree in saying the one thing which is certainly untrue. The magic of property emphatically is *not* security, and emphatically *is* possession. It is as if you were to say, "The magic of a baby to its mother is that it contradicts the idea of a decrease in population," or "The magic of a lady's portrait treasured by a lover is that it will assist him to identify her body at an inquest." The truth is that people have the first idea without the other idea even crossing their minds. It is emphatically not the same to a schoolboy that he is always secure of being able to borrow a pocket-knife, as that he has a pocket-knife of his own.

If the magic of property is merely security, the people who ought to feel the magic of property most are the convicts in Portland Jail. There are no other Englishmen whose meals and beds are so secure. Yet I have never heard that the convict kisses his plank-bed with tears of pride; I have never heard that he rolls the skilly on his tongue like a man retasting his father's fine old port. And it is not in the least true to say that this is merely because the physical arrangements are mean. The magic of property can be felt about the foulest hovels, but it could not be felt about modern prisons even if they were palaces. If the warden brought round champagne and oysters, if the beds were of gold and satin, there would be quite as little of the magic of property in a prison as there is now. The simple fact is that there is in property not only an idea of security, but also an idea of self-respect.



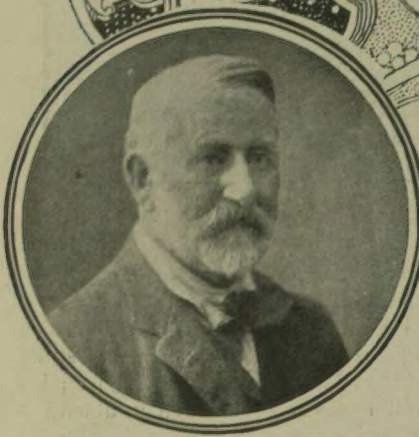
A REVOLUTIONARY MOVE AT THE PARIS OPÉRA: "DIE GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG" PLAYED WITHOUT "CUTS"—A SCENE FROM THE THIRD ACT OF "LE CRÉPUSCULE DES DIEUX."

The fear that Tout Paris would find "Die Götterdämmerung" as played without "cuts" too long for their patience was dissipated a few days ago by the presentation of the opera at the Paris Opera House. The performance lasted from six o'clock until midnight on the evening of the production, and there were only two intervals—one of an hour and one of half an hour. When the production was decided upon, it was arranged that the opera should be curtailed in the usual manner after five or six performances. M. Vandyck is the Siegfried.

one hat; but the cosmopolitan financier, when in the later stages of his career he owns ten country seats, is exactly as comic and contemptible a figure as when, in the earlier stages of his career, he wore ten hats, one on top of the other.

The proper idea of property is almost universal among men, women, and children—especially children. A child is not always what you might call a pattern in ethical practice. But a child is almost always a final oracle in ethical theory. What the child thinks is substantially this: "I know that there ought to be equality and justice and fair sharing among fellows in the same commonwealth (or nursery); but I also want to have something that is *of me*, marked with my name,

the convicts in Portland Jail. There are no other Englishmen whose meals and beds are so secure. Yet I have never heard that the convict kisses his plank-bed with tears of pride; I have never heard that he rolls the skilly on his tongue like a man retasting his father's fine old port. And it is not in the least true to say that this is merely because the physical arrangements are mean. The magic of property can be felt about the foulest hovels, but it could not be felt about modern prisons even if they were palaces. If the warden brought round champagne and oysters, if the beds were of gold and satin, there would be quite as little of the magic of property in a prison as there is now. The simple fact is that there is in property not only an idea of security, but also an idea of self-respect.



SIR FRANK C. LASCELLES,

Decorated with the Order of the Black Eagle.

THE Right Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., G.C., V.O., who has received the coveted Order of the Black Eagle from the Kaiser, is retiring from the British Embassy at Berlin, after thirteen

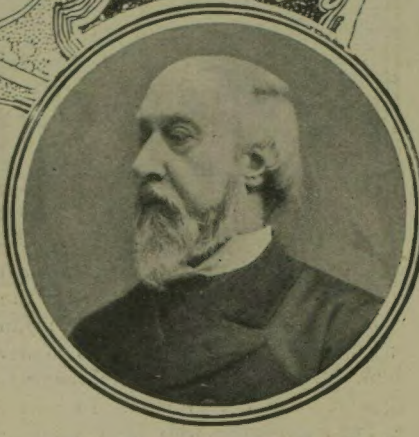
years' service. Born sixty-seven years ago, the Ambassador entered the diplomatic world at the age of twenty. He was Consul-General and Agent at Sofia for some years, and then became Minister at Bucharest and Teheran. His knowledge of the problems associated with the Middle East marked him out for promotion. He was sent to the British Embassy in St. Petersburg, only to be transferred a year later to Berlin, where his best work has been done. Throughout stormy times he has remained a *persona grata* with the Kaiser, and British residents in Germany have found him reliable and watchful of their interests. He has a natural gift for saying the right thing,

THE LATE CARDINAL MATHIEU,
Member of the French Academy.

Cardinal Mathieu, who has been staying in England since the Eucharistic Congress was held, died in London on Monday of this week, after receiving the last sacraments from Father Bernard Vaughan. The Cardinal was in his seventieth year, was educated in France, and raised to the episcopate as Bishop of Angers. Thereafter he became Archbishop of Toulouse. Pope Leo XIII. made him a Cardinal, and sent for him to Rome, where he resided at the Curia. Monsignor Mathieu was a member of the French Academy and a learned historian.

Mr. Edwin Thomas Hall, architect of the new Manchester Infirmary, which will be opened next week, is a Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and holds many important appointments. Born in Suffolk nearly sixty years ago, he was educated at the South Kensington School of Art, and started his practice in 1876. Among the important buildings for which he is responsible may be mentioned the head offices of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Victoria Embankment, St. Ermins Hotel, Westminster, the library at Dulwich College, and several large factories. Mr. Hall is a Governor of Dulwich College and of James Allen's Girls' School; at the Sanitary Congress held two years ago in Bristol, he was president of the section of architecture and engineering.

The late Arthur Jermy Mounteney Jephson will be best remembered by his association with the late Sir Henry M. Stanley in the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition of 1887-1890. Educated at Tonbridge Preparatory School, and at Eton, he joined the Royal Irish Rifles before he was chosen by the great explorer to take part in the extraordinary expedition that excited so much interest and controversy. In 1895 Mr. Jephson became a Queen's Messenger, and in 1901 was appointed a King's Messenger.

MR. EDWIN THOMAS HALL,
Architect of the New Manchester Infirmary.THE LATE MR. A. J. M. JEPHSON,
One of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition.THE LATE SIR CHARLES M. KENNEDY,
Formerly of the Foreign Office.

ago, and his more recent expedition to Mount Ruwenzori. He has written a book, and is expected to write others.

Miss Katherine Elkins, who is engaged to the Duke of Abruzzi, is the daughter of Senator Elkins of the U.S.A. It is said that on her marriage she will be recognised as a Royal Princess. Her father is a public man, but of late her mother has been still more in evidence.

Sir Charles Malcolm Kennedy, whose death is reported, was living in retirement at the close of forty-two years' work in the Foreign Office. After a distinguished career at Cambridge he went to Downing Street, and was entrusted with a series of special missions, including all the International Conferences relating to the sugar question. Sir Charles was concerned also with the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation made between Great Britain and France in 1872, and with a similar treaty made in later years with Italy. He was British delegate to the Hague Conference on North Sea Fisheries held in 1881, and served several Exhibitions at home and abroad either as a Commissioner or Committee-man.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH C. PARKINSON,
One of Dickens's Contributors.

Joseph Charles Parkinson, who died in London on Saturday last, was a contributor to *Household Words* in the days when Charles Dickens was editor. In the *Leisure Hours* associated, it is said, with an appointment in the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House, Mr. Parkinson found time to develop his associations with the world of letters. He joined the staff of the *Daily News*, visited India on behalf of the *Daily Telegraph* authorities, had a prominent share in the Reform of Workhouse Infirmaries, and took an active interest in all matters affecting Freemasonry. Mr. Parkinson was concerned in several highly successful commercial undertakings, was D.L. for Monmouth, and Chairman of the Reform Club for the year 1907.

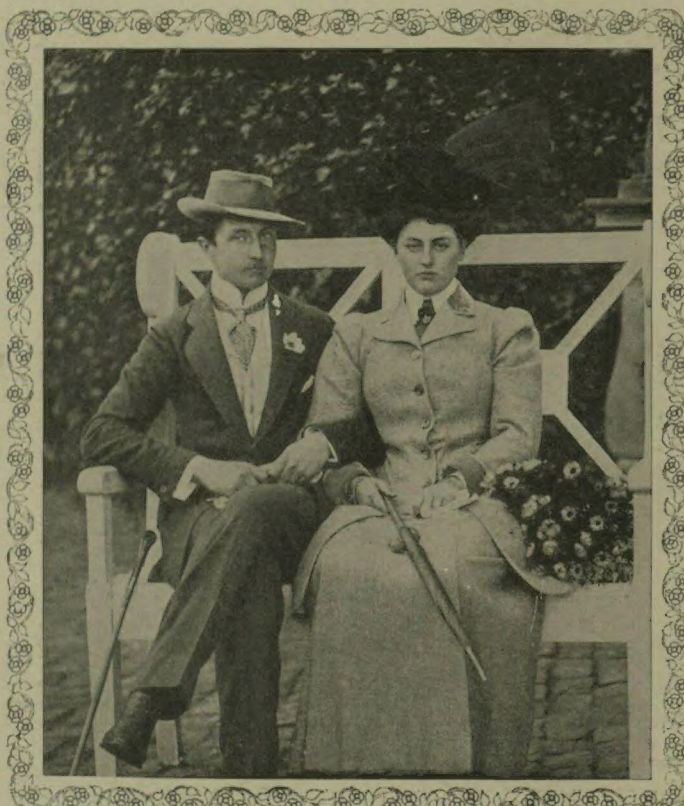
On Saturday last, at Bow Street, Mr. Curtis Bennett sentenced Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mrs. Flora Drummond to three months' and Miss Pankhurst to ten weeks' imprisonment, in default of their undertaking to keep the peace. It will be remembered that these ladies were charged with inciting the public to a breach of the peace, and inviting them to "rush the House of Commons."

The hearing of the case was of more than common interest, for two Cabinet Ministers—Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Herbert Gladstone—were forced to attend on subpoena. The defendants conducted their case with qualities of tenacity, courage, and eloquence that created a very great impression, even upon those who hold that the jail is the only proper place for women who revolt against the established order of things. All the defendants expressed their determination to continue the agitation, and there is no doubt that the impression

[Continued overleaf.]

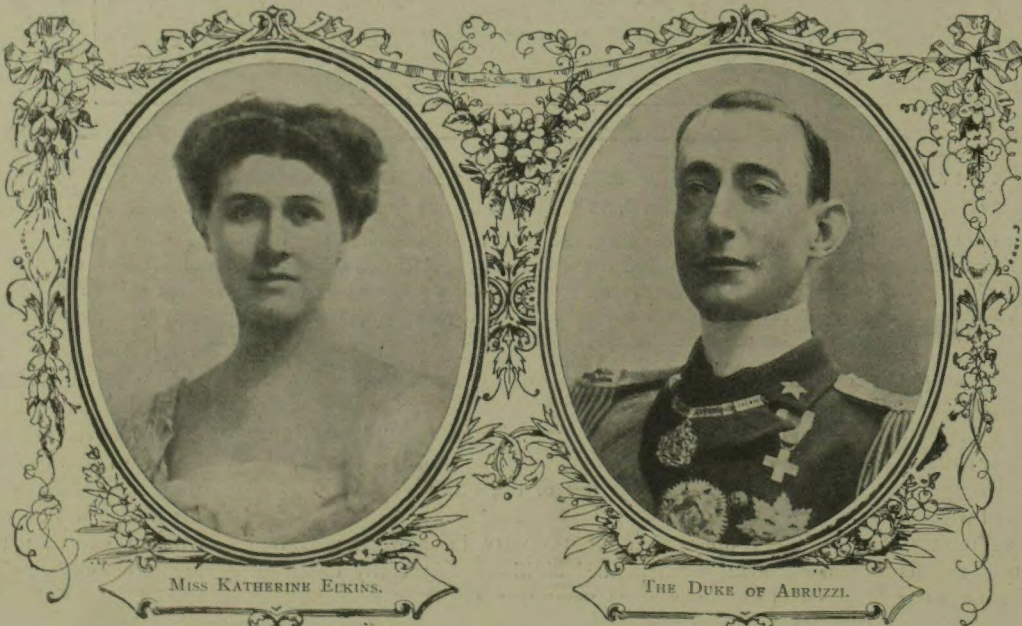
PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

Prince August Wilhelm, who was married at the close of last week to his cousin Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, is the fourth son of the German Emperor. The Princess made her state entry into Berlin with all the formalities associated with such a function. On the occasion of the supper following the wedding, the Kaiser made a remarkable speech, in which he said, "Life means work, work means achievement, achievement means labour for others, for the

THE GERMAN IMPERIAL WEDDING: PRINCE AND PRINCESS
AUGUST WILHELM OF PRUSSIA.

Fatherland, for our people, labour in our House." The honeymoon is being spent in the forest of Schorfheide, in which is the hunting Schloss of Hubertusstock.

The Duke of Abruzzi, whose alleged matrimonial engagements and re-engagements are a perennial source of joy to the world at large, is the third son of that Duke of Aosta who died in 1890; he is a captain



MISS KATHERINE ELKINS.

THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

THE ABRUZZI-ELKINS ENGAGEMENT ROMANCE.
PHOTOGRAPHS BY SCHERL AND GUIGONI AND BOSSI.

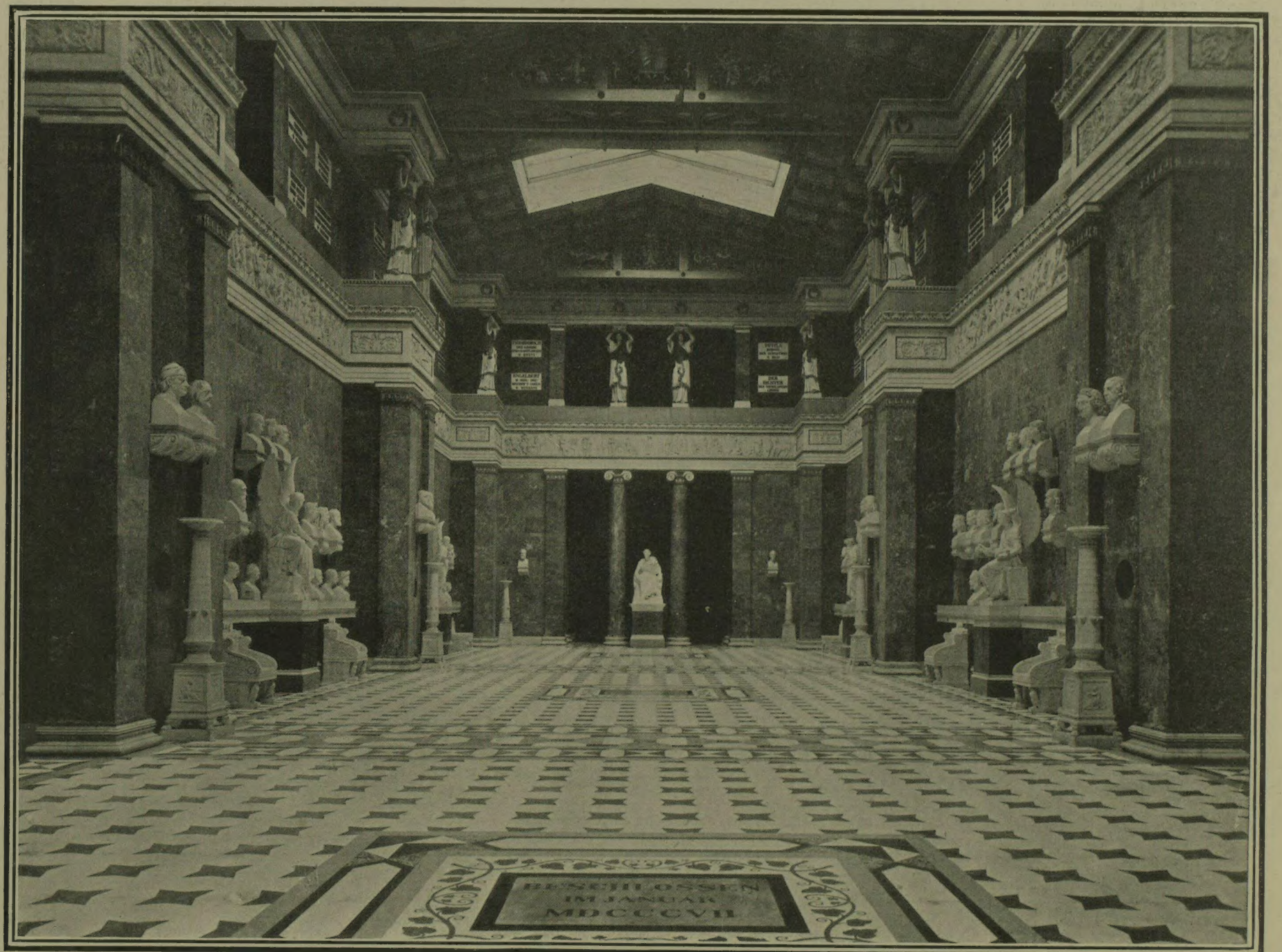
in the Italian Navy. Apart from his engagements to Miss Elkins, his most sensational accomplishments have been the ascent of Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, his North Polar Expedition accomplished some eight years

THE PALACE OF IMMORTALITY: GERMANY'S WALHALLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAIFLE.



THE TEMPLE OF FAME AT DONAUSTAUF, NEAR RATISBON, IN WHICH A BUST OF BISMARCK HAS JUST BEEN PLACED.



THE INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE OF FAME, SHOWING THE BUSTS OF GREAT GERMANS.

The German Walhalla was built by Ludwig I. of Bavaria, and is consecrated to those great Germans who have won renown in war, in science, in art, in literature, and as statesmen. It is to Germany what the Pantheon is to France, and what, in a rather different sense, Westminster Abbey is to us.

they made at Bow Street Police Court will bring many adherents to the cause they have at heart. The treatment of the women in durance has become the subject

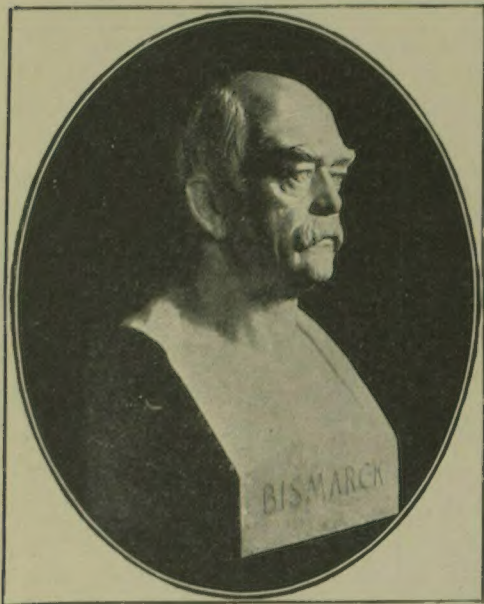


Photo. Laiffr.

THE BUST OF BISMARCK THAT HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE GERMAN WALHALLA.

(See another Page in this Number.)

of questions in the House of Commons; while Mr. Pickersgill will move a new clause on the consideration of the Prevention of Crime Bill, asking for the appointment of a woman Prison Commissioner.

The Near East.

The war-clouds

would seem to be disappearing from the Near East, but the situation is one of great complexity. M. Isvolsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has now returned to St. Petersburg, after prolonged conferences with the heads of the British, French, and German Foreign Offices, so it may be presumed that the policy of the Powers has been mapped out, even though it has not yet been communicated to the public. In the past ten days Austria has been trying hard to secure from Constantinople an official assurance that Turkey accepts the new status of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and will not raise any protests if the signatories to the Treaty of Berlin are summoned to a Conference. The Turkish authorities have very rightly refused to signify their assent to conditions that have made a Conference necessary; to do so would be to render the Conference nugatory before it meets. In Vienna an idea has gained ground that British influence is behind Turkish obstinacy, and to such an extraordinary extent has Anglophobia developed in Berlin in the last week that our Foreign Office has found it necessary to issue an official denial to the Austrian report that the interruption of direct negotiations between Turkey and Austria is due to British influence or advice. The Government have not wavered in their determination to ensure equitable treatment for Turkey throughout these negotiations, but Turkey is the best judge of her own interests. It is clear that Austria will not retire from the position that she has taken up, and that Bulgaria will not be required to resume her state of vassalage to Turkey. Various statements have been made as to the intentions of the Bulgarian Government in the matter of pecuniary compensation to Turkey, but it is impossible even to forecast the measure of that compensation, or the sources from which it will be derived.

The American Election. Next week the polling for the election of the President of the United States will take place, and at the time of writing Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are at grips in the State of New York. Their final labours are very noisy, and, to make confusion worse confounded, Mr. W. R. Hearst is publishing from time to time letters written by magnates of the Standard Oil Company to various people holding public positions, in which these people are instructed to give offices to the candidates who entertain friendly feelings towards Standard Oil, and may be supposed to desire to legislate in its best interests. Some of the letters contain a statement that a draft for so many thousand dollars is enclosed. To the least suspicious elector there is a faint odour of bribery and corruption about epistles of this sort, and the indignation and confusion of the gentlemen to whom they were addressed afford great entertainment to the unkind

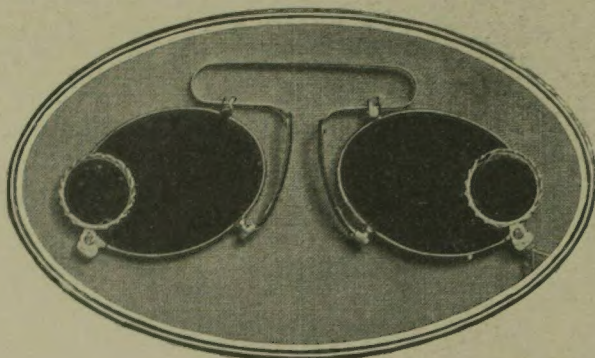


Photo. Delius.

GIVING MAN EYES IN THE BACK OF HIS HEAD: THE NEW REFLECTING SPECTACLES OF THE PARIS POLICE.

The spectacles are the invention of Commandant Soule. The small concave mirrors fixed on the glasses are movable, and can be so adjusted that the wearer of the spectacles can see what is going on behind his back.

multitude. Mr. Bryan has been making from ten to thirty speeches a day for two months past, but Mr. Taft

candidate has shaken hands with nearly every free and independent elector in the States; and Mr. Bryan has been publicly embraced by two ladies—presumably they are Suffragists. Reviewing the situation in the light of the momentous events chronicled here, it would seem to the uninitiated that Mr. Bryan must be the greater man and must possess the better chance, for the most ardent Republican must confess that his candidate is a poor second to Mr. Bryan as a talker; and words, though they do not rank as highly as Standard Oil cheques, have a value that no citizen of the U.S.A. is disposed to overlook. At the same time, it is generally understood that Mr. Taft will be President because this is Mr. Roosevelt's wish. Meanwhile the Republican Party profess to find in the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to power a good omen for their own success. Curiously, the Liberal tenure of office in Canada synchronises with the past twelve years of Republican administration in the United States.

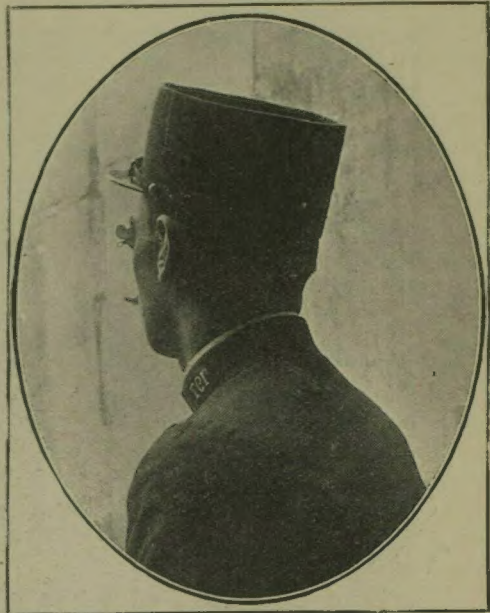


Photo. Delius.

A FRENCH POLICEMAN IN SPECTACLES THAT ENABLE HIM TO SEE WHAT IS GOING ON BEHIND HIS BACK.

(See Other Illustration on this Page.)

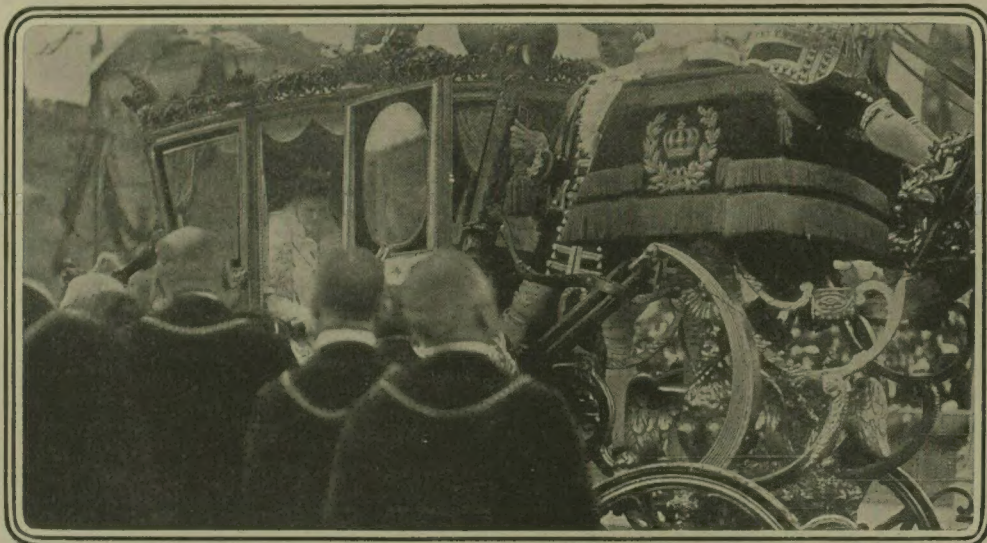


Photo. Internationale Illustrations Centrale.

THE WEDDING OF THE KAISER'S MOST STUDIOUS SON: THE STATE ENTRY OF THE BRIDE, PRINCESS ALEXANDRA VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG - HOLSTEIN - SONDERBURG - GLÜCKSBURG, INTO BERLIN.

The Princess's marriage took place on Friday of last week.

has only been able to manage three hundred speeches in the last thirty days. His voice has almost gone, and it is said that he has been indulging in an average of six hours' sleep in the twenty-four, while Mr. Bryan has been content with four and a half. Each

to turn the Falls to profitable account on a large scale in the service of the Witwatersrand. It proposes to establish metallurgical and other industries in the immediate neighbourhood of the Falls, as well as to supply power to the Rand direct.

Greater than Niagara: The Victoria Falls.

Among the few places of great interest that have not yet been visited by the rank and file of travellers and tourists, the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi, are, perhaps, the most fascinating. In future, those who wish to visit a scene that is probably without any rival in point of bewildering and impressive beauty will be able to travel all the way from London. The Aberdeen Direct Line steamers now leave the West India Dock, on the Thames, three times a month for either Tenerife or Las Palmas, and then to Durban, whence they proceed up the East African Coast as far as Beira. From Durban passengers can travel direct by railway to the Victoria Falls. The attraction of this part of the Zambesi is not limited to its beauty; it has enormous commercial possibilities, and a power company hopes



OLYMPIC GAMES AT PRINCE'S: COMPETITORS IN THE GREAT SKATING EVENTS.

In our photograph are shown (1) M. N. Panin, Russia; (2 and 3) Mrs. E. Syers and Mrs. Greenhough Smith, United Kingdom; (4 and 5) Messrs. T. Thoren and R. Johansson, Sweden; (6) Mr. U. Salchow, Sweden; (7) Mr. A. Cumming, United Kingdom; (8 and 9) Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnson, United Kingdom; (10) Miss E. Lycett, United Kingdom; (11) Mr. I. Brokaw, America; (12, 13, and 14) Mr. I. Burger and the Misses Kubler and E. Rendschmidt, Germany. The Olympic skating competitions were fixed to take place on the 28th and 29th at Olympia.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY PARK.]

A HAREM THAT IS A SIGN OF SOVEREIGNTY:

BEAUTIES WHO MAY BE SOLD TO MULAI HAFID.



A BEAUTY OF THE HAREM.



A CYCLE-RACE BEFORE LADIES OF THE HAREM.



AN ODALISQUE.



"A HAREM BEAUTY": THREE-COLOUR WORK BY ABD-EL-AZIZ.



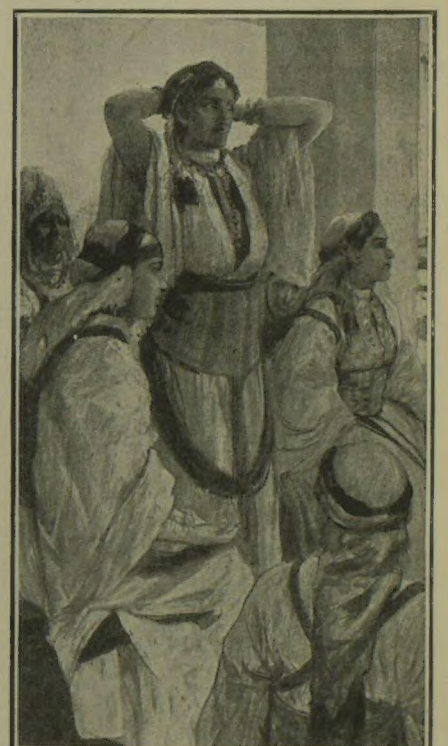
IN VIOLATION OF THE KORAN'S RULING: ABD-EL-AZIZ PHOTOGRAPHING LADIES OF HIS HAREM.



A HAREM CRITIC OF ABD-EL-AZIZ'S WORK.



BEAUTIES OF THE HAREM TAKING THE AIR IN AN OLD PARIS OMNIBUS.



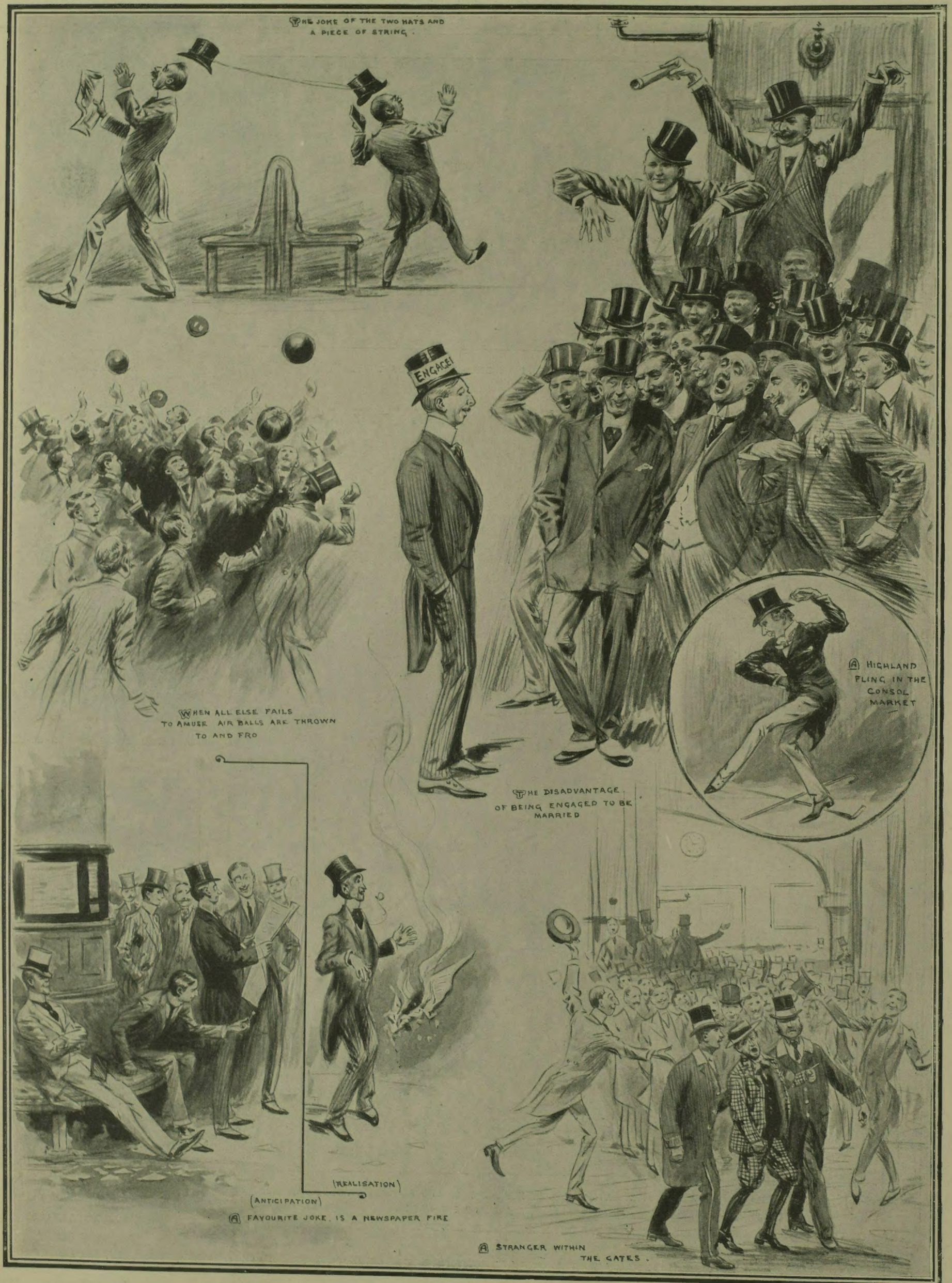
TYPICAL LADIES OF THE IMPERIAL HAREM.

LADIES OF ABD-EL-AZIZ'S HAREM, PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE FUGITIVE SULTAN HIMSELF.

It is reported from Morocco that Mulai Hafid, the present Sultan of Morocco, wishes to possess the harem of the ex-Sultan, this harem being looked upon as a sign of sovereignty rather than as the personal property of its owner. The report further says that the ex-Sultan is not altogether averse from the notion, provided always that his successor on the throne makes a sufficient cash payment to him. Two hundred women are lodged just now in a house at Casa Blanca, and there also their exiled master is living. It is said that in the event of matters being arranged, all but twelve of these will be sent to Fez. Abd-el-Aziz took very kindly to photography, despite the Koran's prohibition: all the photographs on this page were taken by him in his harem.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE EX-SULTAN OF MOROCCO; DRAWINGS BY R. CATON WOODVILLE, A. FORESTIER, AND A. LELONG.

THE LIVELIEST PLACE OF BUSINESS IN THE WORLD: "RAGGING" SCENES IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

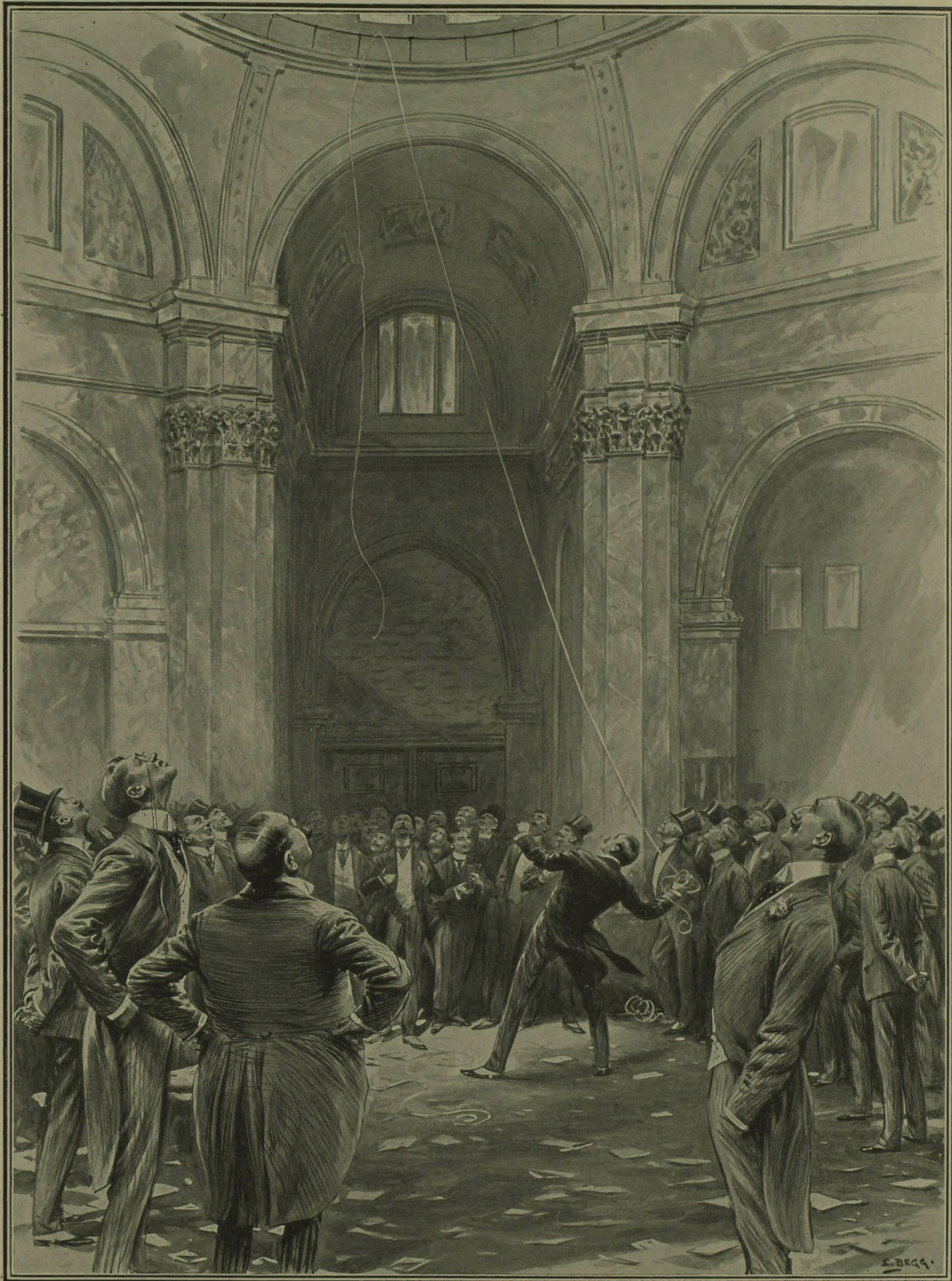


There has been much talk of the "ragging," and of the practical joking generally that takes place in the Stock Exchange. Some of the ways in which the members of the House amuse themselves when they have nothing better to do are here illustrated. A full description of the jokes depicted will be found on the second page of this Number.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM SKETCHES BY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE.

MIRTH IN THE HOUSE: THROWING THE TAPE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG, FROM A SKETCH BY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE.



A GAME FOR SLACK DAYS IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE: THROWING THE TAPE OVER THE HAND-RAIL.

When there is no business doing in the Kaffir Circus, throwing the tape is much in favour. Those who play this game seek to throw a length of the paper tape from the tape-machine over the iron hand-rail which runs round the great dome of the Circus. As the dome is a hundred feet from the ground, considerable skill and some strength are needed for the accomplishment of the task.

LITERATURE



MISS HELEN MATHERS,

Whose recently published novel, "Gay Lawless," contains much that will prove of interest to all familiar with the world of sport.

Photograph by Kate Tragnell.

"Diana Mallory." We know Mrs. Humphry Ward's world by this time.

It is a distinguished world, busily engaged upon its own interests, and essentially English. Beyond this it is a state of existence where human heroism and frailties, human passions and ambitions, pass in review, and are depicted with great insight and understanding. It is, perhaps, almost too well equipped in some respects: it is not often that retribution falls upon the guilty party with the precision and promptitude with which it descends in "Diana Mallory" (Smith, Elder). As a nice adjustment of plot and moral, the humiliation of Oliver Marsham and Lady Lucy is exemplary; but the sequence of events which brings it about does not quite convince us. Marsham was a rising young politician, dependent on his mother, in whose hands his father, an ironmaster, had left his great fortune.

THE ORDEAL OF RICHARD FEVEREL
GEORGE MEREDITH

you must turn the page, and turn the page, and sigh that things do not fall out this way in a clumsy society. Mary Germain is a woman who might have fluttered straight from the hand of Meredith, so sheer womanly is she. As for Tristram Duplessis, all there is to say of him is that his fire and his predatory air match her tremors. Yet, with all this



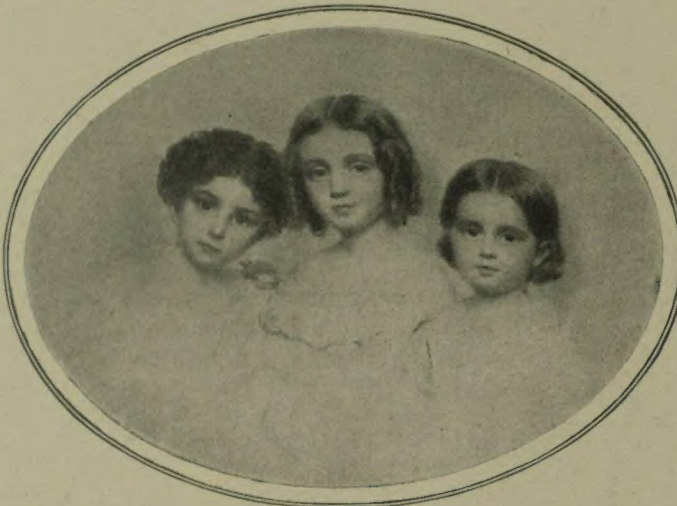
MR. H. G. WELLS,

Whose novel, "The War in the Air," which has just been published, should prove of exceptional interest in these days of aeroplanes and navigable balloons.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Germain, and with Jinny Middleham, and with poor Mary's many lovers. Senhouse, the man who wins her, stands alone; to be sure, he is hardly as much of a man as he is faun—or superman. His story, and Mary's, make a romance of incomparable charm.

Chinese Administration. Much is occurring to-day in China to make of value any authoritative study of its economic and political administration. The subject is necessarily beset with difficulties, since the system of government in the Chinese Empire is an intricate and even contradictory one, which can only be interpreted properly by those who have personal experience of the working of the machine. Such an authority obviously is Mr. H. B. Morse, the author of "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire" (Longmans), who has spent thirty-three years in the Chinese



"THE THREE MISSES JEROME," FROM THE "REMINISCENCES OF LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL."

Mrs. George Cornwallis-West says in her preface: "Having been favoured by Providence with delightful and absorbing experiences . . . why should I not recall all that I can about them, or about the stirring things I have seen, or shared in doing? I have done so."

Reproduced by permission of Mr. Edwin Arnold, the publisher.

the book is Mr. Hewlett's and all his; he holds the people in it fast or fine, as he pleases; he writes with his own grace, and never for a moment with a borrowed pen. "Halfway House" is a story of the spirit, and we find it too subtle, and also too splendid, to do justice to in the few cramped lines of this review. Are there such men as John Germain? Without attempting to answer the question, we pass on to note we are very well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. James



LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The drawing by John S. Sargent, which is one of the illustrations in Mrs. George Cornwallis-West's book of reminiscences.

Reproduced from the book by permission of the publisher, Mr. Edwin Arnold.

The young man fell in love with Diana Mallory, and was accepted by her before he knew that she was the daughter of an unhappy woman who had been the central figure in one of the great trials of the century. It was a notorious case; and Lady Lucy Marsham, for one, ruled that matrimonial connection with its victim's child was out of the question for her son. She brought her power to bear, and Oliver yielded. His weakness is handled with a nervous skill that is beyond praise. He gave up a woman in a thousand when he relinquished Diana. She will hang upon the line in Mrs. Ward's superb collection of noble women. Oliver Marsham expiated his cowardice in self-condemnation and in disaster, and he did not regain Diana until he, too, had drunk deep of the waters of affliction. The background of their affair is crowded with political and social types, dignified, lively, or designing—a full and entertaining company; and Diana's beauty of character stands out finely against a rival's jealousy.

Maurice Hewlett's "Halfway House." Mr. Maurice Hewlett has arrived in the twentieth century. He comes with a stride,

secure of his footing, and conquering; perhaps he knows he has the glamour of the heroic ages still upon him. One thing is certain: you cannot read "Halfway House" (Chapman and Hall) and keep the middle path; either you must go altogether with Mr. Hewlett—in which case you will find yourself rejoicing at a masterpiece—or



MARIE THÉRÈSE LOUISE DE SAVOIE-CARIGNAN, PRINCESSE DE LAMBALLE.

This print is from a picture by L. E. Rioult, and appears in Mr. B. C. Hardy's biography, "The Princesse de Lamballe." The portrait is in striking contrast to the other one of the Princess that is published on this page.

Reproduced from the book by permission of Messrs. Constable.



THE PRINCESSE DE LAMBALLE.

Another of the very interesting illustrations in Mr. B. C. Hardy's book. There is tragedy in the fact that this portrait was made only four hours before the Princess met her terrible fate.

Maritime Customs, and is to-day the Statistical Secretary to the Service. There is little doubt that Mr. Morse's work supplies what has long been wanting to students of Chinese affairs, and is both a handy book of reference and an informing volume. It is intended to portray the present state of the Chinese Empire with such retrospective glances as will reveal by what process of evolution the existing order has been reached. No attempt is made to forecast the future, or even to refer to the Reform movement which would appear nowadays to be shaking the Empire. In this direction our author very properly observes that the conditions of Reform depend upon the wisdom of the leaders of the movement, and that, while it is impossible to gauge the scope of the movement in the future, a knowledge of the past will help those who wish to understand the existing situation. In many ways the China of to-day is the China that has endured for centuries, and the reader will find a succinct account of the foundations of what is the oldest civilised organisation in the world. China has long been inspired with the wish to improve its working-parts. Yet order, stable government, and prosperity in some way have crowned the elaborate procedure of the Chinese Administration, and thus it happens that hitherto the most hot-headed zealot has hardly succeeded in influencing the inertia of Chinese public opinion. But it would be a wise man, indeed who would venture to predict the outcome of the present modern tendencies of the Chinese, and our author, ever prudent, confines himself to the past history, although its modern aspect is touched upon in places.

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.



Photo. Topical.

MR. JOHN BURNS MAKING HIS GREAT SPEECH ON THE UNEMPLOYED QUESTION, ON THE OCCASION OF THE CUTTING OF THE FIRST SOD OF THE NEW ISLAND BARN RESERVOIR AT MOLESEY.

Mr. Burns, in a lengthy speech, suggested various remedies for unemployment. His chief point was that labour should be organised, and he also suggested that the commencement of public works should be accelerated, and that as far as possible municipalities should compress public work into the dull parts of the year, between October and March.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

AMERICA'S TRIBUTE TO EDMUND BURKE: MR. WHITELAW REID UNVEILING A TABLET TO THE GREAT STATESMAN AND 'ORATOR, AT 11, NORTH PARADE, BATH.

Edmund Burke, according to Macaulay "the greatest man of his day," and according to Lord Morley, "the greatest man since Milton," received further recognition last week, when Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, unveiled a tablet at 11, North Parade, Bath. On this is the inscription: "Here dwelt Edmund Burke, born 1729, died 1797."

THE GRENADE AFTER

BEING HIT BY A BULLET.



THE GRENADE, SHOWING THE PIN THAT RENDERS IT HARMLESS.



THE GRENADE BEING FIRED FROM AN ORDINARY SERVICE RIFLE.



Photos. Halfpence.

THE GRENADE IN POSITION ON A SERVICE RIFLE.

A NEW AND TERRIBLE ENGINE OF WAR: SHRAPNEL GRENADES THAT CAN BE FIRED FROM SERVICE RIFLES.

The grenade weighs 1 lb. 7 oz., is designed for use with the ordinary service rifle of any country, and is propelled by means of the ordinary cartridge. It will not explode accidentally, and until the pin shown in one of our photographs has been removed it is harmless: even when struck by a bullet it will not explode.



Photo. Rotoco.

DISCHARGING QUIT-RENT SERVICES: A QUAINT CEREMONY IN THE LAW COURTS.

The City Solicitor discharged the quit-rent services in respect of certain property in London and in the County of Salop at the Law Courts the other day by cutting one faggot with a hatchet, and another with a bill-hook, and handing over to the Court six horseshoes and sixty-one nails.



Photo. Hamilton.

THE "ZOO" FIRE AT SOUTHPORT: THE REMAINS OF THE BURNT-OUT HOUSE.

The fire in the Zoological Park at Southport destroyed a wooden structure in which a number of animals were kept, and burnt to death some thirty animals, including two elephants, a bison, a zebra, a dromedary, and a camel. A crane and two eagles were the only creatures that escaped. The damage is estimated at £2500.



THE MOST NORTHERLY CACHE OF KOLDEWEY'S EXPEDITION (BUILT 1871).



THE LATE MYLIUS ERICHSEN, LEADER OF THE EXPEDITION.



MR. ACHTON FRIIS, OF THE EXPEDITION, AT WORK.

It was in 1903 that Mylius Erichsen, wintering among the Eskimos at the Cape of York, conceived the expedition at the head of which he set out two years ago, and which returned home with its work done. The last unknown portion of land on the coast of Greenland has given up its secret, been charted, and, for the most part, scientifically explored. Connection has been made with the most northerly point reached by Koldewey, on the coast of South Greenland, and the cache of Peary, on the north-east coast of Pearyland.

During his stay of two years among the Eskimos at the Cape of York, Mylius Erichsen made himself familiar with the driving of Eskimo dogs and sledges, turned himself into an accomplished dog-driver, made his journeys from camp to camp with the aid of his dogs, and learned to put all his confidence in dog teams. He was convinced that the only means of travelling across the difficult north-east coast of Greenland was by Eskimo sledge and accompanied by Eskimos, so that when our ship *Danmark* left Iceland on the 23rd of July, northward bound, we had over a hundred Eskimo dogs and three Greenlanders aboard. These men were, with the exception of Mylius Erichsen, the only ones on board the ship who had experience of driving dogs.

Mylius Erichsen was, indeed, at that time, alone in his enthusiasm; but he turned out to be right, for it was the Greenlanders and their dogs who made the accomplishment of our task possible.

The purpose of the expedition was exclusively scientific. Our party included a cartographer and his assistants, an ornithologist, a zoologist, a botanist, a geologist, a hydrographer, a meteorologist, and two artists. Mylius Erichsen himself undertook the ethnography, and the expedition returned home extraordinarily rich in results concerning the different scientific domains, but, unfortunately, three men poorer than when it started. Mylius Erichsen, Hagen, and Brönlund perished, as is known, in the attempt to cross, in the autumn of 1907, the inland ice from the extremity of the Fjord of Danmark to the deposits on the extreme coast. The only one to reach the farthest point was the Greenlanders Brönlund, who, with the complete result of the party's work, and the map of the tract of land from North-east Roundin to Cape Glacier, was found dead by Koch in a little rock-cave on Lambert's land in the spring of 1908.

The travelling was to us from beginning to end a great, splendid undertaking, with the mystical gleam of glorious adventures before us, and with the sober-earnest of other adventures in the background. How I remember the first impression of the ice, when we, in dense fog over an icy sea, saw the white masses nearing us, and in dead silence gliding away! It was the first shadowing of Death.

We had imagined this ice to be quite different from what we found it to be. It was not the height of the ice-mountains which impressed us. Here, so far towards the north, are not found the great fresh-water mountains known on the coasts of West Greenland, where the huge glaciers fall down into the open sea. The glaciers we saw were smaller, and it was seldom that they came out into the sea to a great distance. Here for nearly all the year round the ice lies in an unbreakable wall along the coast, 150 miles

[See Special Four-Page Supplement.]

to the sea. We did not meet this form of ice till we, with our boats and sledges, reached the extremities of the fjord.

It was a hard journey, but we succeeded, and on Aug. 16 guided our ship, after an extraordinarily difficult voyage (we started from Copenhagen on June 24 and

and ninety dogs started on the great northern journey. They were divided in four—two main parties and two auxiliary parties, the latter to return when the main parties could carry their own stores for the rest of the journey to the north. The two main parties consisted of (1) Mylius Erichsen, the leader of the expedition; Hagen, cartographer; and the Greenlanders Brönlund, (2) Koch, cartographer; Bertelsen, painter; and the Greenlanders Tobias Gabrielsen. While the first party journeyed due west, through Independence Bay and Peary Channel to Cape Glacier, the second party went northward to Pearyland to chart the tract of land to the cache of Peary. Both of the journeys were accomplished. Koch's party returned to the ship on June 23, after having travelled for about three months; and Mylius Erichsen's party, delayed by the condition of the ice, were compelled to spend a summer in the Fjord of Danmark. Only Brönlund went farther north, and he had the maps with him.

The land over which we have journeyed is desolate and dreary; there are no splendid mountain-forms, such as are seen from the coasts south of Franz Joseph's Fjord and Scoresby Sound, where mountains of a height of 10,000 ft. stand straight out from the sea. This was a gneiss landscape. The vegetation was poor and shrivelled—only scant herbage and a few wild flowers besides the low Arctic willow and the mosses and lichens. And all this was confined to a narrow strip along the coasts and shores of the fjords. Outside of this narrow strip was the eternal drifting sea-ice; behind it the immense inland ice.

There was found, however, a comparatively rich animal-life. The musk-ox is met now and then, many hares and foxes thrive upon the miserable stony soil, white grouse, ravens, and hawks are seen in the summer; while the land swarms with armies of wading and swimming birds; the bear wanders in numbers along the coasts, seals are plentiful, and the snort of the walrus is heard in summer-time. In many places are to be found the ruins of Eskimos' huts, showing that the land was inhabited in ancient times by these hunters. Remains of their stone houses and of their instruments we found along the entire coast—from Cape Bismarck far into Independence Bay, but nothing at all upon Pearyland. A poor and deserted land, but a magnificent land: the sun flinging its beams upon the ice in splendid colours—a rainbow come down to earth.

This brilliancy of colours reached possibly its highest point in the wonderful ice caves that we found. Where the river breaks through great valleys, which are covered the whole year round with snow and ice, the snow is hollowed out, and formed into ice caves of over two kilometres in length and twenty metres in height.

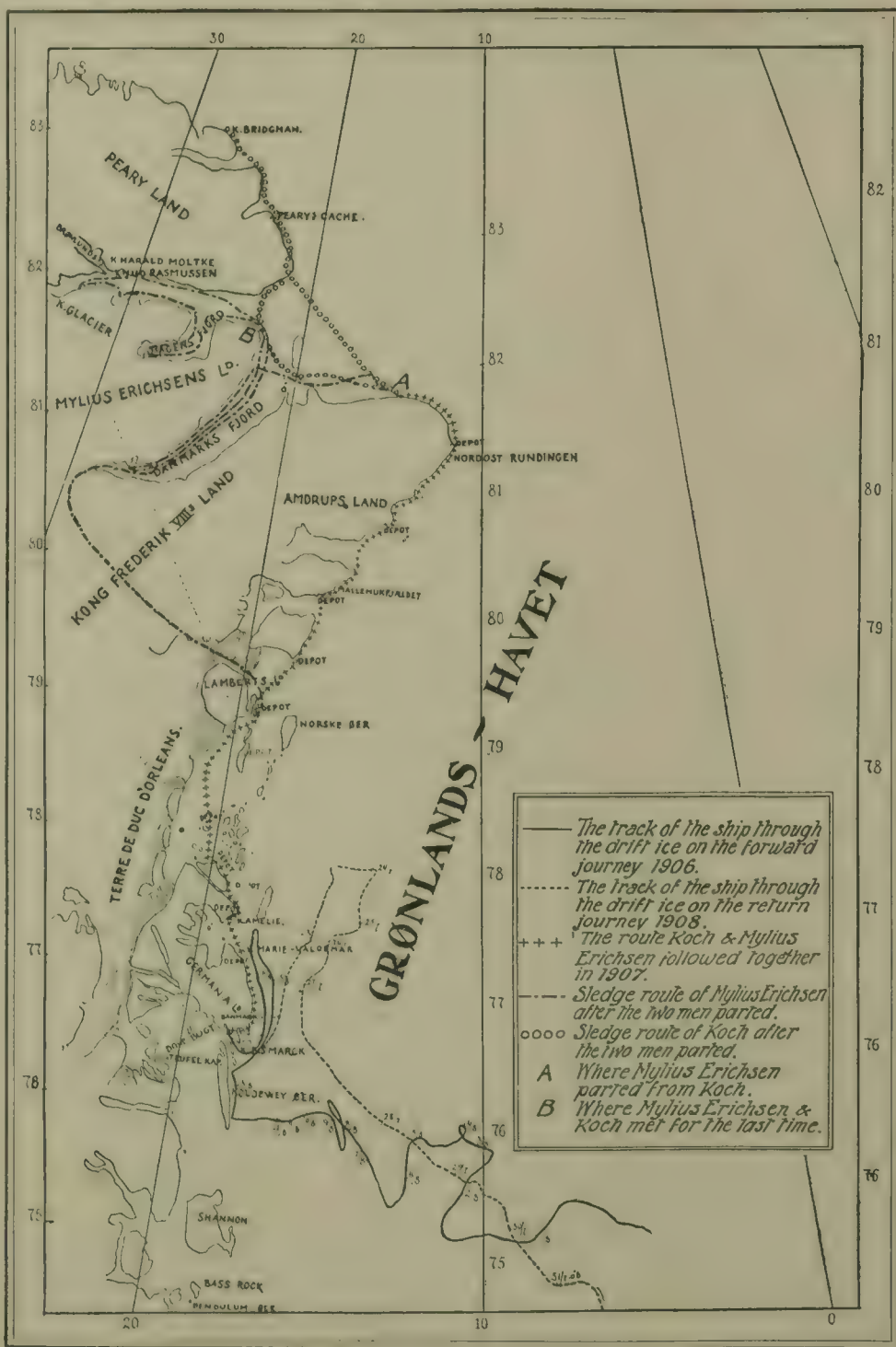
In the winter the river rushes through these tunnels with great force; but in the autumn the springs freeze, and the river lies still in its bed. In some places the roof has fallen down, and a dazzling sunlight, reflecting all shades of colour, penetrates the opening and dazzles the eye.

ACHTON FRIIS

(The Painter attached to the Expedition.)

"A LAND THAT IS LONELIER THAN RUIN":

THE MYLIUS ERICHSEN EXPEDITION TO GREENLAND.



THE FATAL JOURNEY OF MYLIUS ERICHSEN: THE MAP OF THE ROUTES TAKEN BY THE EXPLORERS.

reached the ice-boundary towards the end of July), into the harbour that lies at the back of Cape Bismarck, the northernmost point reached by the expedition of Koldewey in 1871.

It was not until the March of 1907 that we started on our great and momentous sledge-journey to the north, our object being to chart and investigate scientifically a tract of coast nearly 800 miles long. But as early as the autumn of 1906 many preparatory sledge-trips were

"A LAND THAT IS LONELIER THAN RUIN":

THE MYLIUS ERICHSEN EXPEDITION TO GREENLAND.



THE ENTRANCE OF THE
GREAT ICE CAVERN

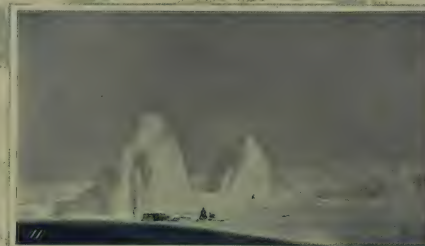
THE INTERIOR OF THE
GREAT ICE CAVERN

WROUGHT BY THE ARCTIC SEAS: THE GREAT ICE CAVERN (OVER TWO KILOMÈTRES IN LENGTH)
THAT WAS DISCOVERED BY THE EXPLORERS.

Writing of this cavern, our correspondent, a member of the Expedition, says: "This brilliancy of colours reached possibly its highest point in the wonderful ice caves that we found. Where the river breaks through great valleys, which are covered the whole year round with snow and ice, the snow is hollowed out, and formed into ice caves of over two kilomètres in length and twenty mètres in height. In the winter the river rushes through these tunnels with great force; but in the autumn the springs freeze, and the river lies still in its bed."

"A LAND THAT IS LONELIER THAN RUIN": THE FATAL JOURNEY OF MYLIUS ERICHSEN.

SCENES OF THE MYLIUS ERICHSEN EXPEDITION TO GREENLAND.



1. "THE FIRST SHADOWING OF DEATH": THE "DANMARK'S" HARBOUR SHROUDED IN FOG.
2. SCIENCE IN THE SOLITUDES: THE METEOROLOGIST SENDING UP HIS BALLOON.
3. LEADERS ON DANGEROUS JOURNEYS: DOGS DRAWING A SLEDGE.

4. ON THE ICY ROAD TO FAME: MAKING A SLEDGE-JOURNEY TO THE NORTH.
5. IN THE GLORY OF THE SETTING SUN: A FJORD LANDSCAPE.
6. REJOICING BEFORE AN EXPEDITION THAT LED TO DEATH: THE FIRST MEMBERS OF ERICHSEN'S PARTY LANDING IN GREENLAND.

7. THE WHITE DESOLATION: AUTUMN IN THE "DANMARK'S" HARBOUR.
8. HELD IN THE GRIP OF THE ICE: THE "DANMARK" IN WINTER.
9. ON THE VERGE OF THE ETERNAL ICE: SEA-ICE PACKING RAPIDLY.

10. NATURE THE VICTOR OVER MAN: ONE OF THE EXPEDITION'S MOTOR-CARS BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL.
11. IN THE DOMINION OF THE SNOW KING: MOUNDS OF ICE NEAR THE "DANMARK'S" HARBOUR.
12. CLEFT BY THE HAND OF TIME: EXPLORERS ON THE EDGE OF A CREVASSE IN THE INLAND ICE.

The "Danmark" expedition, which was under the leadership of Mylius Erichsen and consisted of twenty-seven men, left Copenhagen for Greenland on June 24, 1906. It set forth with the idea of exploring the unknown north-east coast of Greenland lying between the 75th and 83rd degrees of latitude. The scientific results of the journey were good, but they cost the lives of the leader and two of his comrades, who died of starvation while on a lonely journey. With

Mylius Erichsen were an Eskimo and a Dane. It was the Dane who perished first; the death of his leader followed soon afterwards; but the harder Eskimo struggled to a little rock-cave on Lambert Island, only to die there with the records of the journey by his side. As a result of the expedition, practically the whole of Greenland has been charted. The explorers got farther north than any previous expedition.

"A LAND THAT IS LONELIER THAN RUIN":

THE MYLIUS ERICHSEN EXPEDITION TO GREENLAND



A FLOATING KENNEL: DOGS ON A SHEET OF ICE AT THE SIDE OF THE "DANMARK."



MAP-MAKING IN THE FAR NORTH: THE CARTOGRAPHERS OF THE EXPEDITION AT WORK.



THE SPORT OF THE EXPEDITION: A SEAMAN RETURNING FROM THE HUNT.



AN ORDERLY REPOSE: DOGS RESTING ROUND A SLEDGE



THE SPORT OF THE EXPEDITION: LIEUTENANT BISTRUP WITH A DEAD MUSK-OX.



A REMARKABLE FORMATION OF ICE.



AN ANIMATED SCENE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE "DANMARK."

As we have already noted, the Mylius Erichsen Expedition started from Copenhagen in June of 1906. It was under the patronage of the King of Denmark. It may be worth remarking that Greenland was discovered in about the year 870, by Gunnbjörn, but did not receive its name until well over a century later, when Erik the Red, another Icclander, went to it and named it Greenland in the hope that he would entice people to settle there. About 986 Erik founded two colonies. The population of Greenland is made up of Eskimo and half-breeds, with the addition of a few Danes.

THE LATEST EXPONENT OF THE DELSARTIAN SCHOOL.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ELLIS AND WALSH.



MISS RUTH ST. DENIS AS RADHA. WIFE OF KRISHNA, THE EIGHTH INCARNATION OF VISHNU.

Miss Ruth St. Denis, the young American dancer, is appearing at the Scala with considerable success. In the particular dance that is here illustrated she represents the wife of Krishna, the Hindu god who is the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, the second person of the Hindu Trinity. The curious arm-ripple favoured by Miss St. Denis, in company with Miss Maud Allan and other dancers, is known as the Delsarte movement, and is based on the idea that "all motion proceeds from the centre or, expressed in other words, that the internal leads to the external. The Delsarte method of expression thus starts with an idea and ends with a movement, in opposition to the usual method of dancing, which begins and ends with the external, or with a movement only."

• AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S •



Photo, Thomson

MR. E. F. BENSON, WHOSE NEW BOOK, "THE CLIMBER," HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED.

Mr. Edward Frederic Benson is the third son of the late Archbishop Benson, and was born in July 1867. For three years, from 1892, he worked at Athens for the British Archaeological School, and during that period he produced "Dodo," "Six Common Things," "The Rubicon" and "Judgment Books." He has travelled in Algiers, Egypt, Greece, and Italy.

ANDREW LANG ON NOVELISTS. THEIR WORK. AND OTHER WORK.

soul, as my friend said, "is the black soul of" somebody he did not like, whose spirit, for all that I could see, was no more black than it was mauve

As it is certain, then, that even great novelists like Fielding take their characters from life, young authors must expect to be suspected. Girls usually begin sportively with their aunts, whose little peculiarities they have lovingly studied. Men make prize of their school-masters and college tutors: I have known a case in which even "the Governor" came roaring on the scene. Thus, though suspicion may often be unjust, it is highly natural.

Photo, Johnston and Hoffmann

MR. IVAN CHEN, WHO HAS TRANSLATED "THE BOOK OF FILIAL DUTY" FOR THE "WISDOM OF THE EAST" SERIES.

Mr. Chen is First Secretary of the Chinese Legation, and has resided in England for several years. His knowledge of our tongue is remarkable, and he is an after-dinner speaker of great fluency and considerable wit. The "Wisdom of the East" series is published by Mr. John Murray.

"Dictionary of National Biography" so pleasant—discovering the "howlers." Not that I blame the editors, for not even they were omniscient.

Once I found out a writer who may be truly said to be nothing if not accurate, in a "howler." He had a page, headed "Errata" (which is plural), and on the page was only *one* "erratum"! If there had been more, I hopefully believe that he would have written "Erratæ."

IN one of the magazines, the *Pall Mall Magazine*, I think, Miss Cholmondeley describes the sorrows of the novelist. First, in her early time, the man who sat next her at a dinner-party calmly told her that she was not the author of a story of which she had asserted the authorship. Probably this candid sceptic would not have dared to give the lie to a young man. Next, a man claimed the authorship of one of the lady's later works, though it bore her name. But the charges of caricaturing the writer's family circle are most cruel, especially when Miss Cholmondeley was accused of caricaturing an aunt in a book which she had not written; it is by Mrs. Clifford. Many actual persons in holy orders were declared to be the models of a parson in "Red Pottage." I thought him a fancy sketch, as I never met such a dreadful creature in a white necktie.

These are tribulations, but we know that many novelists have caricatured their acquaintances and kinsfolk. Dickens spared not father or mother or old love, or Leigh Hunt. Several of Thackeray's models were well known, down to the O'Mulligans, and F. B., and Mr. Henry Foker. Charlotte Brontë notoriously introduced people in her surroundings, so did Anne Brontë, and if Scott did not draw his wife, in youth, her person and her lively ways, as Julia Mannering, I am egregiously mistaken. I have been the villain of a novel, but, reading it in proof-sheets, I persuaded the friendly author to alter the portrait. My aspect was that of a cheerful Adonis, but my



KAA, THE PYTHON.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO "THE JUNGLE BOOK."

On this page are three of M. and E. Detmold's coloured illustrations to "The Jungle Book," reproduced by courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan. The illustrations by the brothers Maurice and Edward Detmold, have, of course, been published before, but never in so cheap and excellent an edition of "The Jungle Book" as that now issued.

In any case, it is better to be a novelist than a historian. He may make money enough to pay his typist; and consider his labours! I speak feelingly—indeed, sorely—having written a historical book of about the length of a common novel. There are some fifteen hundred references to "authorities," as my printer ingeniously misprinted the word. First, I put them into the manuscript as they occurred, and then twice compared every mortal one of them with the volumes and pages to which they referred. Then they were all typed separately, and were again verified for the third time. Then they were printed, and verified for the fourth time, in print, which yields six thousand cases of looking up a passage. After all, it is certain that some numerals will be wrong, and then the critic will come and raise an outcry.

Indeed all this eye-destroying labour is not undertaken for the general reader, but solely in the hope of depriving other historians of their one melancholy delight—finding out the mistakes of a brother in the craft.

Mr. Gribble, in his "Rousseau and the Women He Loved," has caused me great satisfaction by making a "howler" of the purest water. I hug the fact; it consoles me when melancholy invades; but I deprive no historian of the pleasure of finding it out for himself. This is what makes the



MOWGLI LEAVING THE JUNGLE.

One of M. and E. Detmold's coloured illustrations to "The Jungle Book," reproduced by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

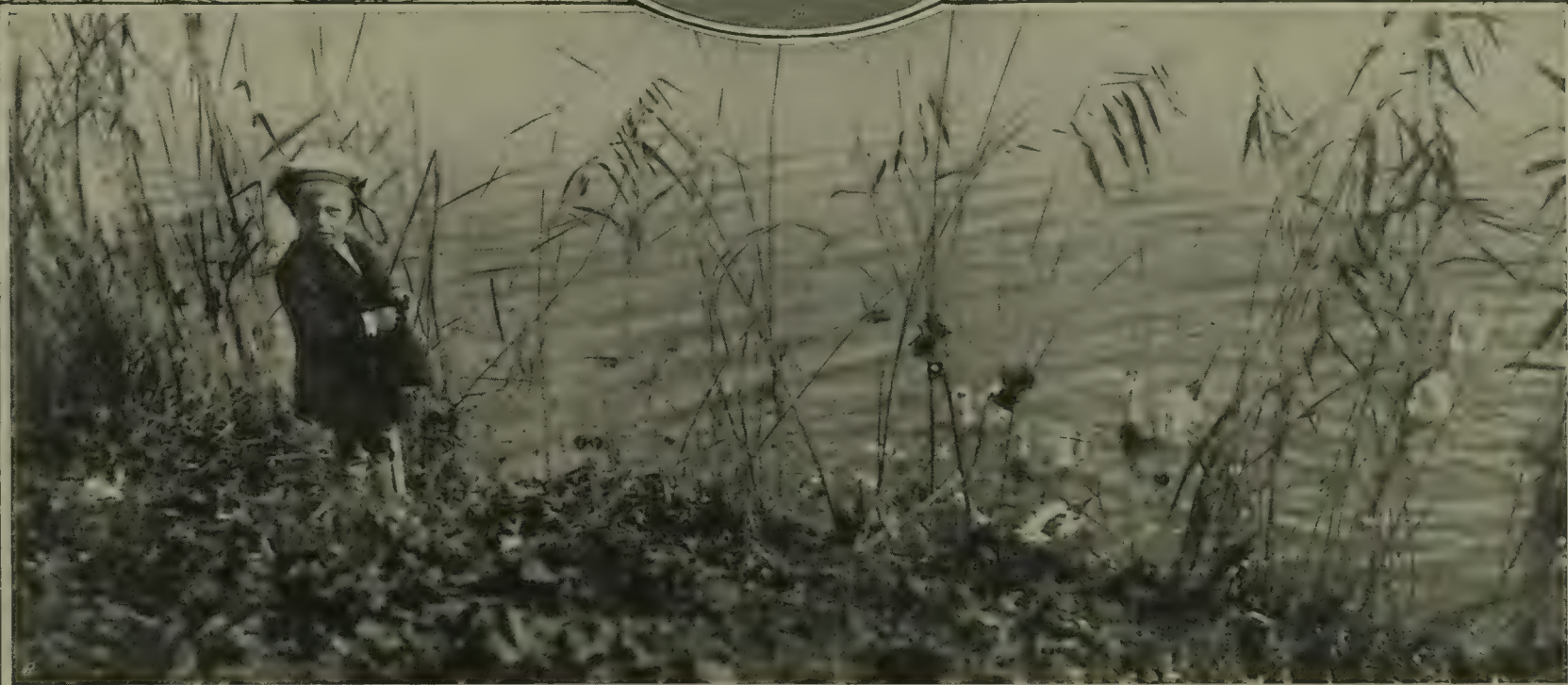


SHERE KHAN IN THE JUNGLE.

One of M. and E. Detmold's coloured illustrations to "The Jungle Book," reproduced by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

ROYALTY'S HAPPY HOURS.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1 AND 6 BY SCHERL; THE OTHERS BY PHOTOCHÉMIE G.M.B.H.



1. THE IMPERIAL HUNT IN FULL CRY, WITH THE GERMAN EMPEROR, THE CROWN PRINCE, AND THE CROWN PRINCESS WELL TO THE FORE.
2. THE FUTURE KAISER, PRINCE WILHELM, AND HIS PET CLOTH DOG.

3. LEARNING TO RIDE AT AN EARLY AGE: PRINCE WILHELM ON HIS PONY, WITH A NURSE IN ATTENDANCE.
4. PRINCE WILHELM TESTS THE VIRTUES OF FOOTBALL.
5. PRINCE WILHELM AS WORKER IN THE GARDEN.

6. THE KAISER AND THE CROWN PRINCESS IN THE HUNTING-FIELD.
7. PRINCE WILHELM OPENING A NEW ROAD.
8. PRINCE WILHELM EXPLORING THE BANKS OF A POND.

RAZED BY A WALL OF WATER: HYDERABAD, FLOURISHING AND FORLORN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RAJA DEEN DAYAL.



1. THE AFZAL BRIDGE AND DISTRICT AS THEY APPEARED WHEN THE PRINCE OF WALES WAS IN INDIA.

2. THE AFZAL BRIDGE AND DISTRICT AS THEY APPEARED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RECENT GREAT FLOOD.

There have been many estimates of the damage done and of the loss of life occasioned by the recent great flood in Hyderabad. Our correspondent states that 60,000 houses were wrecked, and that over 50,000 people were drowned. The city in its present state has been described as a black grave, and what was once a flourishing town is now nothing but a mass of ruins. The flood was caused by an exceptional rainfall, which caused the river Musi to break its banks.

SCIENCE AND

THE DISCOVERY OF -
- THE PENDULUM -

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE, NO. XX.

MR. DUGALD CLERK,

Inventor and investigator in internal
combustion engines.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

ing, in this sense, has had, and still has, the approval of more than one form of religious belief. Regarded from a purely scientific point of view, fasting may be said to produce, among other things, a certain admirable clearness in the mental atmosphere, and a sense of physical lightness such as often stands in marked contrast to the ordinary state of the subjects who practise the temporary renunciation, in whole or in part, of their diet. Of course, the due effect of fasting is the conquering of the body and a victory over the flesh such as tends to strengthen the moral power of the individual. Much of this result will naturally depend not only on the constitution of the faster, but also upon the nature of his fast, on the amount of food dispensed

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.ABOUT
STARVATION.

THERE exist circumstances under which lack of food is associated with a definite aim and end, in the shape of a religious ordinance. Fast-

with, and the period during which fasting has been extended. Beyond fasting lies the further question of starvation. Here lack of food is represented for a prolonged period, either in part or as a matter of complete abstinence, this practice being carried out either for gain, as in the case of fasting men and women, or in instances where mental disease has animated the individual by way of inciting

THE "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE"
OF THE AVIARY: THE CATBIRD.

him to deprive himself of due nourishment. In a third series of cases, we meet with unfortunates who, owing to the presence of bodily disease, are unable to take food.

Many of the phases of starvation are by no means so wonderful as at first sight they may appear to be. One fact alone will serve to substantiate this statement. By weight a human body is found to be composed of two-thirds water. This fluid forms the most important element of our diet. It is not only required for the solution of all solid foods, but it is being perpetually excreted from the body. Thirst, therefore, becomes a condition much more difficult to bear than hunger, for every cell and tissue feels the deprivation of water; while in hunger, at first, the stomach is alone locally concerned. Now, admitting the necessity for air as a food, we discover that on a supply of water alone a human being may exist for fairly long periods. Cases are known in which life has been maintained for thirty, or even over forty, days on water and air. Such cases may undoubtedly show a fatal result, because water cannot afford a supply of solid foods necessary for the support of the frame; all the same, it is most interesting to note the possibility of life's continuance for such long periods on water alone.

These facts place a different interpretation on the phenomena of starvation from that popularly held. They show that starvation on water and air is not such a hard or necessarily short

process in respect of generally supposed. When a fatal ending as is solid food and water are both withheld, death on the average will take place in

THE BIRD OF MANY NAMES AND MANY VOICES: A QUARTET
OF YOUNG FLICKERS, RAISED BY HAND FROM THE NEST.

The flicker is the popular name in America for the golden-winged woodpecker, and for various other species of the same genus. The bird also has such names as yucker, high-holder, and yellow-winged woodpecker.



AT HIS MORNING BATH: THE KILLDEER PLOVER.

The Killdeer is the largest and commonest ring-plover of North America.

about a week, much depending in respect of the delay of the fatal issue upon the constitution and state of



A PRIVATE AVIARY ON A COUNTRY ESTATE: IN THE SEFTON AVIARY

AT SAN DIEGO (CALIFORNIA).

A shelter from the weather is just visible at the left, and is formed by an outside wooden wall and a narrow strip of wood, the whole forming one side of the cage.

NATURAL HISTORY

GALILEO WATCHING -
- THE SWINGING LAMP -
- IN PISA CATHEDRAL -

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE, NO. XXI.

DR. JOHN JOLY,

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at
Trinity College, Dublin.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

health of the starving man. A word of warning is necessary to be given when considering popular cases of "fasting." If done for experiment, careful watching is necessary, and that this sometimes reveals fraud is borne out by the case of the Welsh fasting girl, who in 1809 was exploited by her parents as a person capable of subsisting without food and drink. Accurate supervision ultimately prevented the conveyance of food to the girl, and as the parents felt bound in a fashion to maintain their child's miraculous powers of endurance, no food could be given (it had been conveyed surreptitiously before), with the result that the girl died and the parents were convicted of manslaughter.

There is, however, no need to exemplify fraudulent cases of starvation, for among the grave exigencies of human life, we find instances culled from the experience of entombed miners and shipwrecked sailors which

furnish data for scientific consideration. Thus a case occurred in 1876-7 in which four men and a boy were entombed in a Welsh mine for ten days, and were alive when rescued, some being able to walk. It has been pointed out in this and other cases that the air, being saturated with watery vapour and being hot, would tend to lessen evaporation from the skin, and thus mitigate thirst, which, however, was likely

assuaged by the drain-water present. The case of a fat pig is worth noting. This animal, weighing 160 lb., was entombed for a like number of days by the fall of a portion of the chalk cliff at Dover. It was dug out, lean and meagre, but survived. Probably its store of fat represented a deposit receipt at the bank of nutrition.

A COUSIN OF THE CRANE: AN
AFRICAN TRUMPETER.

That much depends on the bodily state of the individual who starves is evident, and it is surprising on how reduced a dietary a human being can contrive to exist, and be able to perform a certain amount of bodily work. Physiologists to-day contend that the old diet scales should be revised, because they are of too liberal a kind. The average daily diet for a man performing a fair amount of work is estimated at about 4½ oz. of body-building food, 3 oz. of fat, 14 oz. of starch and sugar, and 1 oz. of minerals, independently of the water he requires and the air he consumes. These amounts, it is contended, are susceptible of reduction without injury to health or depreciation of the working powers. The reduction, it is added, should specially affect the amount of meat or body-building food. One may well suspect that these arguments are sound, if experience is to be trusted. Dr. Cheyne, a physician of Bath, in the eighteenth century, author of "The English Malady," a book on nervous troubles, lived from the age of fifty-five on milk and biscuits only, taking ultimately only three pints of milk and 6 oz. of the biscuits daily. And he, like Cornaro, lived to a ripe old age.—ANDREW WILSON.

SIPPING HONEY WHILE IN FLIGHT: "THE TINIEST SOUL IN FEATHERS." THE HUMMING-BIRD AT HOME.



1. A HUMMING-BIRD'S NEST ON THE LOWEST BRANCH OF A SMALL FIR.

2. A YOUNG HUMMING-BIRD SUNNING HIMSELF ON A CLOTHES-LINE.

3. YOUNG HUMMING-BIRDS IN THE NEST.

4. NESTLINGS BEGINNING TO SHOW THE TINY BLACK HORNS THAT TURN INTO DOWN.

5. SIPPING HONEY WHILE IN FLIGHT: A HUMMING-BIRD SUCKING THE NECTAR FROM A FLOWER.

6. A HURRIED MEAL: A HUMMING-BIRD, POISED IN MID-AIR, TAKING FOOD FROM GERANIUMS.

7. A HUMMING-BIRD AT HOME.

8. A HUMMING-BIRD ABOUT TO BROOD YOUNG.

9. A HUMMING-BIRD INJECTING HONEY INTO HER BABIES.

The humming-bird, which has been described as "the tiniest soul in feathers," is the smallest bird, and it flits through the air with such rapidity that it is often mistaken for an insect. Our Illustrations, which are from Mr. William Lovell Finley's book, "American Birds," were four years in the taking, and show the Rufus humming-bird. With its long, slender bill the humming-bird extracts the honey from the flowers, and the mother-bird feeds her young by regurgitation.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY HERMAN T. BOHLMAN AND WILLIAM LOVELL FINLEY.]

ART ~ MUSIC and the DRAMA



Photo, Talma.

MME. MELBA.

Who is making her last appearance in London until 1910 at the Albert Hall on November 7.



The first professional actress in England named Mary and Hughes or Mary Marshall.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

MR. GEORGE GRAVES

As the Marquis de St. Gautier, in "The Belle of Brittany," at the Queen's Theatre.

MUSIC.

ON the occasion of his first recital at Queen's Hall last week, Ysaye justified his world-wide popularity.

For some years London did not respond to his extraordinary gifts; the Metropolis does not readily instal musicians in the high places of its regard, though, when one is admitted, the value of subsequent performances is almost a negligible quantity. The London audiences have been the last to yield to the fascination of playing that has conquered the Continent, but Ysaye's success in our midst, for all that it is belated, is assured. At his first recital he held his audience spell-bound for two hours, while he gave to work of which the greater part was familiar an interpretation that, while it was technically perfect, had the added charm of being individual. The player's readings are his own; no man sees masterpieces through glasses of the same colour, but every reading is so well thought out, so certain, so instinct with the sense of beauty, that it has the quality of a revelation. Ysaye is one of the rare musicians who, for all that their personality influences their work deeply, practise self-effacement. Some half-a-dozen times in the afternoon he played cadenzas that, for all their difficulties, were always intimately related in thought and in spirit to the work with which they were associated. It would have been so easy to be sensational, to compel the applause of those who respond to the theatrical element on the concert-platform, but the Belgian master stands too high for such temptations to reach him. Throughout his recital he was a conscientious artist bringing a wealth of gifts to the service of the men who wrote the music he had selected for performance.

ART NOTES.

MOORISH pottery and antique East-ern rugs are multiplied with the years, and many cargoes of tea-trays and coffee-pots come annually to our shores and stores to fill us with contempt for the Birmingham of the East. Even fine examples of Eastern manufacture appear to us as bric-à-brac, as curiosities rather than as the achievements of serious artists, and our lumber-rooms, rather than our treasuries, give harbourage to Eastern wares. The barriers of tradition, language, character, and climate have never been thrown down, and we can but admire with the dilettante eye an art that has neither given anything to nor taken anything in exchange from our own. Venice and Spain, but not Whitechapel, bear the deep impress of contact with the East, but Whitechapel can admire, Whitechapel can be dilettante.

We are inclined to think that of the whole series of exhibitions at the Whitechapel Art Gallery none was more happily conceived, or has been more carefully fostered and overseen, than the present one of Mahomedan Arts and Crafts.

If Lord Lansdowne's address at the opening ceremony helped but little towards the understanding of the things upon the walls and in the cases, and if Sir Charles Holroyd's observations on the Muslim's sense of colour as compared with our own fell short of any proper explanations, the exhibition itself is arranged and catalogued so as to be thoroughly explicit. Mr. de Morgan will as necessarily take the twopenny-tube of his own novel and go and revel in the Oriental tiles of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as would Rembrandt have revelled in the Persian drawings of, and slightly before, his own time. Venice discovered the excellence of Oriental craftsmanship as well as the gorgeousness of Oriental colour and decoration, and she put to work, in her own shops, the skilled metal artificers of Persia and Arabia. But Persian draughtsmanship and painting did not catch the eye of ancient connoisseurship so readily; it needed Rembrandt's vast discrimination to understand the staid reality of the Oriental miniaturist. Some of the drawings in Whitechapel are as fine as, and finer than, those copied by his loving hand. Some later specimens are of a time when Rome, for example, was given over to the trash of the decadent Renaissance. Even at that period the Persian painter could make you, in all ingenuousness, a picture that might, in the essentials of style, have belonged to Athens five centuries before Christ. But a change was already taking place. The Shah Abbas (1587-1620, to quote from Mr. Aitken's catalogue) sent his Court painters to study in Europe, which was as wisely done as if Mr. Harrison or Mr. Percy Pitt were to kidnap nightingales in the Sussex thickets and send them to the *conservatoires* of Milan.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

"THE BELLE OF BRITTANY." MR. GEORGE GRAVES AS THE MARQUIS DE ST. GAUTIER, WITH HIS POSTILLIONS.



Photo, Dover Street Studios.

"THE HON'BLE PHIL" AT THE HICKS: MR. G. P. HUNTLEY AS THE HON. PHIL GIFFARD.

as a collector or a maker of etchings and of books or a traveller with a paint-box, Mr. Menpes excites marvel by his industry. Among his etchings now to be seen at the Fine Art Society's Rooms, the Dresden plates are particularly interesting.—M. E.



Photo, Ellis and Watery.

SHAW ON TOUR: MR. GRANVILLE BARKER AND MISS FRANCES DILLON IN "MAN AND SUPERMAN."



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

"THE BELLE OF BRITTANY," AT THE QUEEN'S: MISS MAUDI DARRELL, AS TOINETTE, AND MR. WALTER PASSMORE, AS BOUBILLON, IN THE GOAT SONG.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes has put two important collections of etchings before us.

The strength of the call of America and the Colonies to the musician may be understood by the aid of a casual glance at the advertisement columns of the daily papers. A large number of artists have been advertising farewell concerts before their departure to a land flowing with *réclame* and dollars. To-day (Oct. 31) Mischa Elman will give his only recital in London this season, and will then face the Atlantic with a good cure for *mal de mer* at the far end; one week later Mme. Melba will give her farewell concert at the Albert Hall, and will not be heard in London again before 1910. Other singers and players of smaller achievement have gone away already, but happily there is no lack of good artists to take all the vacant places; and doubtless the departure of the stars is a great relief to those who find certain positions unassailable. With Caruso fastened by golden chains to New York or the U.S.A., and Melba providing Australasia with grand opera, the authorities at Covent Garden will be looking eagerly for new attractions with which to make the next spring season a success.

WATER AS MAN'S WORKMAN: FALLS THAT WILL BE HARNESSSED.

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. DE FRENES, OF THE URBAN AFRICAN EXPEDITION.



GREATER THAN NIAGARA: THE DEVIL'S CATARACT OF THE FAMOUS VICTORIA FALLS.

The Victoria Falls are far more imposing than the Niagara Falls, for they are 1860 yards in breadth and 400 feet high. The American Fall of Niagara is 1060 feet wide and 167 feet high, and the Canadian Fall is 3010 feet wide and 158 feet high. The Victoria Falls are much in evidence at the moment, not only on account of the fact that they are to be made man's workman, and to supply power to the Rand, but because special efforts are being made to take the sightseer to them. (See Article in "The World's News.")

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE popular demand for cars that are comparatively cheap, of medium engine dimensions, and likely to be economical in up-keep, fuel, oil, and tyres, is clearly appreciated by many of the makers who are about to show at Olympia. Very many chassis of from 12 to 16 h.p. will be found upon the stands, the majority carrying four, but quite a number presenting six-cylinder engines. These cars will be found to vary in price from, say, £280 to £425, according to the firm putting them upon the market. Then, again, quite a number of exhibitors will stage two-cylinder cars of from 8 to 12 h.p., with chassis capable of accommodating very comfortable and sufficiently roomy four-seated bodies. When the much-discussed man of moderate means next visits the West Kensington motor-show, he will have less trouble to find a car the price of which marches with his means than to discriminate between the various makes offered him.

From a letter over the signature of that world-renowned playwright Sir W. S. Gilbert, which appeared some few days ago in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*, it would appear that this brilliant dramatist, who is by way of being a motorist and a magistrate, was held up by the police in the neighbourhood of Hatfield recently, and was informed, *item*, that he had been timed over a measured distance; and, *item*, that, if he was found to have exceeded the speed-limit over such distance, he would, etc.—or words to that effect. Sir W. S. Gilbert seemed quite indignant at the bearing and manner of the police, but motorists will assure him that such conduct is quite the usual thing. "To make the punishment fit the crime," or, rather, to make such an incident square with Sir W. S. Gilbert, he ought to sign his own summons to appear before himself, occupy the position of defendant and judge at the same time, credit and discredit the otherwise infallible police evidence, and fine himself heavily and pay his own fine. This would bring the matter to a proper Gilbertian conclusion as understood of the public he has delighted for so many years.

A very luminous discussion followed upon the paper read by Mr. C. G. Knight upon



CARRYING THE SMOKE FROM THE EXHAUST OF A CAR INTO THE OPEN AIR: A NEW INVENTION TO PREVENT SMOKE IN A GARAGE.

It will be seen that the apparatus is fitted to the exhaust of a car. It is in use in the garage of the Automobile Club of France.

his Valveless Engine at the Royal Automobile Club on Oct. 15. The chairman, Mr. Dugald Clerk, who is admittedly one of the greatest British authorities upon internal combustion engines generally, and gas-engines in particular, criticised Mr. Knight's engine in most favourable terms. He spoke from a practical driving point of view, for he had made a long trip with Mr. Knight, and had driven the car himself. Mr. Clerk said that he had found the engine pull wonderfully well on slow speeds. He also pointed out that in the valveless engine the combustion-chamber was found to be of as nearly perfect a form as possible, and the reason that the engine pulled so extraordinarily well when turning over slowly on hills was the absence of valve-pockets. At first, Mr. Clerk said, he was afraid that Mr. Knight might not have overcome the difficulties which beset the early designers of slide-valve gas-engines, but he found that this had been done by making the piston valve gas-retaining in manner exactly similar to the piston itself.

Surely motor-car insurance is much more costly than there is real need for it to be. At least, so it appears to me; but, as I am no actuary, my opinion must only be taken as emanating from one who pays, and not one who settles the payment of premiums. With the world ablaze with prejudice against the motorist, the car-owner who neglects to insure against certain risks is worse than foolish; but, nevertheless, even the risks that must be provided against seem to demand exorbitant premiums. From a scale which lies before me, insurance of a 20-h.p. car costing £400 costs £15 6s. per annum, which, at 5 per cent., represents a capital sum of over £300. I can only suppose that, as reliable averages over long periods are not yet available, in the face of the unknown high rates are unavoidable.

From to-morrow, the 1st of November, the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway will run their new Pullman Limited Express, consisting exclusively of seven luxuriously appointed Pullman cars, exquisitely upholstered, lighted by electricity, warmed and ventilated, and fitted with all the latest improvements, and with seating accommodation for 217 persons. The train will be known as "The Southern Belle," and will run between Victoria and Brighton, daily performing the journey in each direction in sixty minutes.

THE DISEASE OF CORPULENCE

The Only Permanent Cure

A MARVELLOUSLY SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT

THERE is a vast difference between the plumpness which gives such a cheery, healthful appearance to many persons and the burdensome condition of over-fatness to which that plumpness not seldom insidiously leads. To those who value health and beauty there is nothing of greater importance than to guard against the rapid transition from plumpness to pronounced corpulence, a condition which is now recognised as a serious disease—one, in fact, which is a prolific source of painful and dangerous complications, such as fatty degeneration of the heart, the liver, and the kidneys. Obesity, like all other diseases, is most serious when neglected; for then it assumes a more or less chronic character. The distressing malady is more easily dealt with in its earlier stages, not by starving and drugging and exhausting gymnastics, but by the famous Antipon treatment, which not only eliminates all the superfluous and diseased fatty matter, but also eradicates the tendency (whether constitutional or otherwise) to take on an undue burden of flesh, without apparent cause, in the majority of cases; for persons who develop the tendency to get very fat are, as often as not, quite moderate eaters. The sparing,

innutritious diet frequently recommended to these sufferers cannot possibly cure the disease of corpulence, though it will weaken them into thinness until nature can no longer stand the debilitating *régime*, vitality being at a low ebb. Then, of course, with the necessary nourishment the fatty excess returns. Drugging is only an added danger; it cannot radically cure the disease, and it is not sufficiently known that the drugs usually employed are dangerous mineral compounds.

The Antipon treatment has combated these cruel methods of temporary fat-reduction tooth and nail. No disease was ever yet cured by loss of strength and vitality, the disease of corpulence least of all. The Antipon treatment builds up strength and brings back robust health as fast as it reduces weight by expelling all the superfluity of fatty matter. It does this great and necessary work by the help of nutritious food in plenty, without any irksome dietary rules to follow. Antipon, a refreshing tartish liquid containing only vegetable substances of the most harmless character, possesses splendid tonic properties especially valuable for their beneficial effect on the digestive system. The

follower of the Antipon treatment eats well and digests well, however defective his appetite and digestion may have been prior to his taking Antipon. Now, it stands to reason that this generous feeding-up process, whilst doing a world of good in restoring health and vigour, cannot retard the decrease of weight, which goes on all the time, simply because the tendency to abnormal fat formation is gradually subdued and finally conquered for good. Here, indeed, is a true scientific remedy for the permanent cure of obesity, a remedy which has met with unparalleled success all over the world, and elicited hundreds of letters of gratitude from men and women of every rank. The discoverers of Antipon early recognised that true beauty and symmetry were not to be recovered without restoring vitality and strength. It is this great achievement which has made the Antipon treatment so successful and so widely appreciated.

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LADIES' PAGE.

FOOD "fads" are innumerable, but their originators have a way of contradicting one another that is pleasing to the plain housewife's intelligence. If, on the one hand, we are urged by the vegetarian cult to abandon the use of meat altogether, as too "proteid" food, on the other hand, there is a successful treatment for many of the ills that flesh is heir to, especially for gout—tried and praised by the late Duke of Argyll among others—which consists in the patient eating nothing but meat, raw, or as nearly so as is possible. The whole diet in that "fad" consists of uncooked beef, which is finely minced, and just passed through a pan over the fire; this delectable dish is presented to the sufferer at every meal, and is helped down merely by copious draughts of hot water. Very warmly pressed is the "we-all-eat-too-much-for-our-good" notion, regardless of the striking proof of the value of abundance of nutritious food afforded by the "open-air treatment" of consumptives, a part of which wonderfully and happily successful method is to insist on the patient eating very largely, and drinking also a great quantity of that nutritious fluid, milk, and so building up the strength. This is exactly what our forefathers believed in. "She must be fed up," was the dictum of the doctor when he was called in to prescribe for a delicate girl; but, nowadays, to speak a word for a nourishing and succulent table as a means of promoting health is often looked on as a sort of ignorant heresy.

Well, Sir James Crichton Browne, at least, has the courage of his opinions in this matter, and has advised all of us to appreciate the benefits inherent in mutton chops. Pens enough are busy teaching that it is a virtue to eat little, while perhaps it is exactly the opposite lesson that many of our sex require. In the United States (a recruiting-ground of such ideas), there has been flourishing for a few years past a school of diet-teaching called "Fletcherites," whose theories have been promulgated in England too: their special notion is that we all ought to eat very slowly, and to masticate our food very completely, in order to reduce it to an absolutely pulpy, semi-fluid condition—a matter of sixty bites a mouthful. It is stated that such a proceeding diminishes the desire for food (as, no doubt, it does—wearisome to a degree would be a good square meal on this plan), and it was argued thence that a double benefit was produced—you did not eat too much, and you prepared the small quantity taken the more completely for assimilation. But already the contradicting scientist is on the heels of this new notion. Dr. Einhorn, of New York, a famous digestive specialist, has discovered, it seems, that too-slow eating, too-studious munching, produces diseased conditions, which he calls "bradyfagy." I have no notion what it means, but I think it looks a fine, effective, alarming word. The practical point is that Dr. Einhorn found that several cases of indigestion among "Fletcherites" were at once cured when he persuaded the patients to eat with less attention to the number



A HANDSOME EMPIRE GOWN.

This graceful evening gown is of gauze over soft satin, embroidered with silver sequins. A large jewelled buckle adorns the front, and a similar buckle trims each arm.

of bites, and to leave to their stomachs a moderate share of the work. The moral is: Do not be led away too soon by new ideas.

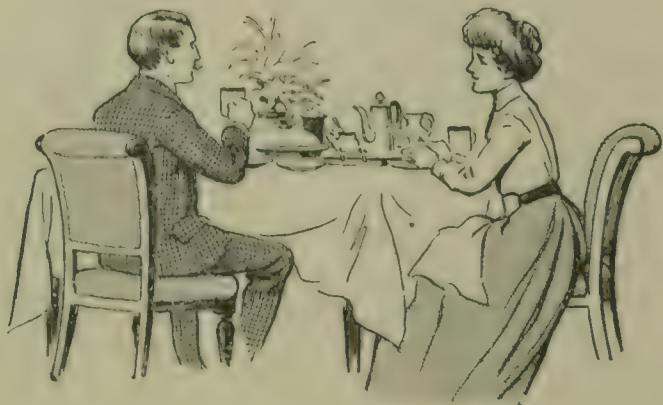
The "sheath" gown, which demands such excessive slimness, is not, so far, much adopted by English Society women. The more artistic and seemly "Princess" frock, with a little drapery to break the lines of the form, is being generally preferred. The name of "Princess" is applied to all gowns cut with the skirt and corsage in one piece, but it is correctly used only about those that outline the natural waist, set rather high at present, but not too high for the curve of the hips to be perceived. The "sheath," on the contrary, endeavours to suppress the hips, and to make a woman as near a mermaid in outline as may be accomplished. The "Princess" can be prettily modified at will by a little drapery. The folds, if any, should be draped by the modiste on the figure of the intended wearer. A well-designed gown in leaf-green, wool-backed satin had the trained, tight-fitting skirt portion draped a little up to the left hip, showing an underskirt of filet lace embroidered lightly in silver cord and silk at the left side of the feet, and folds on the corsage portion coming from the right shoulder to meet the pleat of the skirt at the left hip, crossing at the bust folds from the left shoulder, with the under-bodice shown between the folds of silver-touched lace. Another charming gown in "ashes of roses" colour in soft wool-backed satin was cut plain from the feet to the bust and very slightly "shirred" at the under-arm seams at both sides, so as to give a number of tiny folds from immediately above the waist to the arm-holes. It was cut down to the bust, and the opening filled in with white net, on which were run lines of narrow wavy silk braid of the colour of the costume, and the sleeves and a tiny vest at the throat were of rucked lace; then a scarf of crêpe-de-Chine, still the same colour, was carried up from the waist at the back, fixed on the left shoulder, and fell thence over the figure, with long ends hanging over the skirt behind and in front alike, each end edged with silver fringes.

At this season it is important to know where soiled and faded garments can renew their youth. Foremost among dyers and dry-cleaners stands the firm of P. and P. Campbell, the Perth Dye Works. Their works are most extensive and furnished with all modern appliances, the fastest dyes are used, and skilled hands are engaged under the personal direction of Messrs. Campbell. The magical results of their renovations require to be seen to be believed. A specialty is dyeing ladies' light summer dresses to the darker winter shades. A catalogue, with colour lists and prices, can be had from Campbell's Dye Works, Perth, or there are receiving-offices in most large towns.

FILOMENA.

The "Grand Prix" has been awarded to Messrs. J. S. Fry and Son, Limited, of Bristol and London, for their cocoa and chocolate exhibit at the Franco-British Exhibition.

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DINNER



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FOR WASHING UP AFTER



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SUPPER



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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"IOLANTHE" REVIVED AT THE SAVOY.

THE feature of the first night of the "Iolanthe" revival was what happened before, rather than what happened after, the ringing-up of the curtain at the Savoy. Among the enthusiasts who had assembled in the gallery there gradually collected during the time of waiting an impromptu glee-party, which sang together a set of madrigals, duets, and choruses from the Gilbert and Sullivan operas with agreeable tone and harmony. The significance of that Monday night's demonstration depended on the fact that all the voices were those of young people, so that it would seem as if the Savoy music had been forming the taste of the new generation. Sir Arthur Sullivan would have appreciated keenly so pretty a compliment to his talents. Of the "Iolanthe" revival it is scarcely necessary to speak in detail; on the whole it was far and away the most successful of the present series of revivals. Sir William Gilbert's quaint mixture of fantasy and political satire was once more hailed with delight, and though the reference to the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill is now out of date, the main points of the libretto still hold good. And the score—why every number could have been repeated if every "encore" had been taken. The cast, again, was better than



THE LADY WHO MAY BE MAYOR OF ALDEBURGH: MRS. ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D.

Photo, O. and K. Edis, from the picture by J. Sargent.

as Lord Mount-Ararat, Mr. Lytton as Strephon, Miss Clara Dow as Phyllis, and Mr. Workman as the droll Lord Chancellor, repeat impersonations that are at once familiar and unimprovable.

"THE BELLE OF BRITANNY" AT THE QUEEN'S.

If beauty of scene and costume can win success for a new musical comedy, then should the fortunes of "The Belle of Brittany" be made and assured, for we have had no such lovely and yet daring harmonies of colour for many a day on our stage as those provided just now at the Queen's. The Dafodil Festival, for instance, which occurs in the second act of the piece, furnishes combinations of tints which



MR. IMRE KIRALFY,

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rival, if they do not surpass, the most exquisite effects of "Véronique" or "Les Merveilleuses." Unfortunately, the play is unworthy of its setting, being just a farrago of sentimental songs, variety turns, and buffoonery, made agreeable by the exertions of a company of clever artists, but devoid of any particular æsthetic merit. The plot turns on the pranks of a dissolute old Marquis, who tries to preserve his château from the brokers by arranging a marriage between his son and a rich heiress; but is foiled in his efforts by the lad's attachment to a miller's daughter, betrothed, but not devoted, to a Paris chef. As the chef is content to accept instead the affections of the Marquis's maid, and the elderly rake himself finds someone to take pity on him, the curtain goes down on a re-assortment of the various couples, and the customary, conventional tableau of happiness. But it is not of the story that the playgoer will carry away memories, nor even of Mr. Howard Talbot's music, though the composer enables his heroine's representative to air her top-notes effectively. Apart from the play's picturesque adornment, the pleasantest impressions it leaves will centre round the charm and pretty vocalisation of Miss Ruth Vincent, our prima donna of comic opera; the high spirits and smart dancing of Miss Maudie Darrell as Toinette, the maid; the contrasts in broad humour provided by Mr. Passmore as the chef and Mr. Graves as the Marquis; and the naturalness and ease of Mr. Lawrence Rea as the singing *jeune premier*. And, thanks to the excellence of their interpretation, "The Belle of Brittany" should speedily win its way into favour, its many shortcomings notwithstanding.



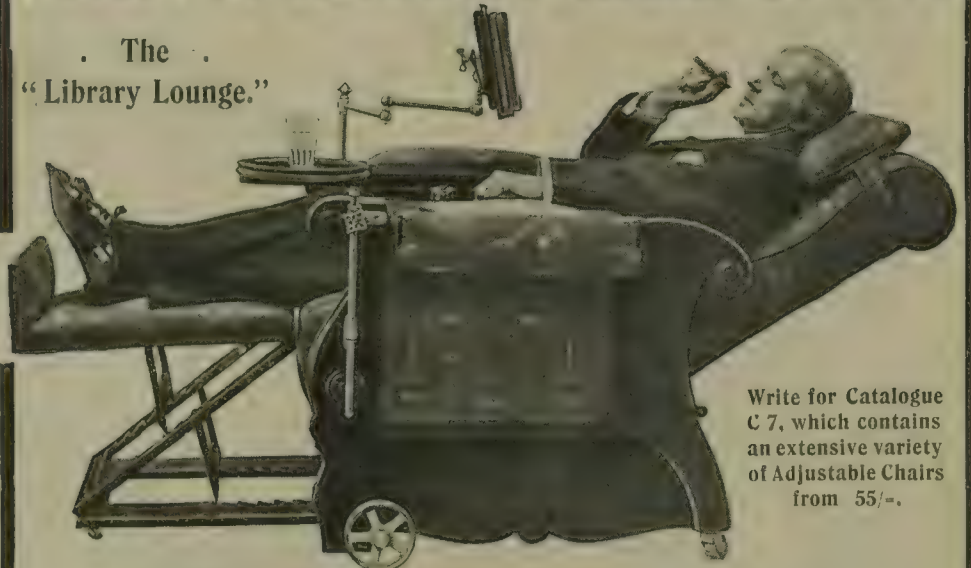
Photo, Halfones.

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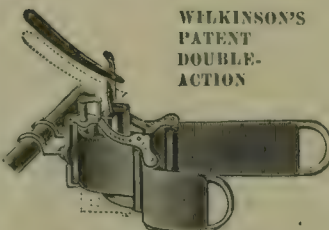
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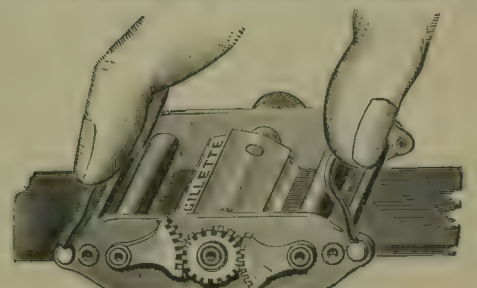
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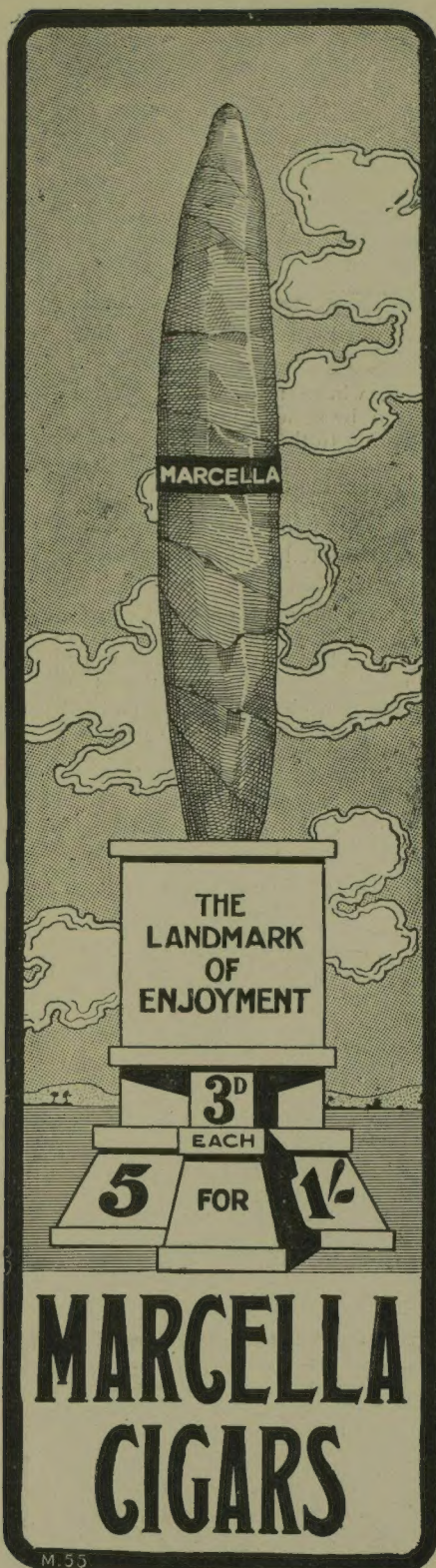


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S&P

VICTORIA FALLS POWER CO.*President's Speech at First General Meeting.*

THE first annual general meeting of the Victoria Falls Power Company, Limited, was held at Salisbury House, E.C., on Friday last. The Marquess of Winchester, President of the Company, presided. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the accounts, said: To sum up our position, I may say that we have firmly established ourselves upon the Rand; that we shall shortly be delivering electrical power from two large modern plants, of which one is already earning revenue; that our estimates of cost have not been exceeded; that we have entered into satisfactory contracts in regard to our supplies of coal; that we have large cash balances, and that our affairs in South Africa are in most capable hands. (Loud applause.) Referring to rumoured competition, the noble chairman said: Cut-throat competition must continue until one or other of the competing companies absorbs or destroys its rival. (Hear, hear.) This has been the history of competition on every other field, and it is not likely that the Witwatersrand would prove an exception. Experience has shown that such a state of affairs is in no one's interest. The rival suppliers of power have all their expenses increased and in the end the consumers have to pay. (Applause.) While the fight lasts there is instability of price, unrest and uncertainty. We recognise the evils of such an undesirable state of affairs, and we are determined to prevent it on the Rand by every means in our power. We shall fight this proposed undertaking from start to finish and we rely upon your support. (Loud applause.) But, as I have previously said, I cannot believe that this project will commend itself to anyone besides the promoters and the consumers. The ultimate benefit to investors would, on the best assumption, be so uncertain and the present risks so great. No doubt estimates can and will be given to the public to show that even at the low prices at which contracts have been taken there will be a margin of profit. That is to be expected. But I shall be interested to see who will vouch for the accuracy of the local data upon which the calculations of profit must ultimately depend, and what margin has been allowed for contingencies. (Applause.) I also wonder if this margin would suffice to cover the cumulative effect of

OUR UNRELENTING OPPOSITION. We have had some experience ourselves of the difficulties attending the establishment of a new business upon the Witwatersrand and can form some idea of the troubles which any rival concern will certainly experience. (Applause.) I venture to prophesy that if the proposed company be formed a close correspondence between estimates and results will be hard to attain. (Hear, hear.) In these circumstances I cannot see what can be the inducement to any investor who has not independent and ulterior objects to serve, to put his money into a concern of this character. Before any revenue can be earned at least two years must elapse, for, unlike ourselves, the proposed company would not be able to carry on a large business during the construction period. There must be a long period during which the value of shares will probably depreciate seriously. Bearing this in mind I cannot believe that underwriters, who are usually shrewd business people, will be willing to pay cash at par for industrial securities which, during the continuance of a protracted struggle, will certainly command a low price and be difficult to negotiate. (Applause.) Of one thing, at any rate, I am confident, which is, that if underwriters can in these circumstances be found, the British investing public, when it knows the whole of the facts, will not be willing to relieve them of the consequences of their folly. (Loud applause.) Before I conclude I will add

A FURTHER WORD OF WARNING. The cloud of depression which has now for many years hung like a pall over the Rand mining industry has been the result of many contributing causes, of which one has undoubtedly been a widespread feeling among investors that they have not in the past always received fair treatment. (Hear, hear.) Of late years I am glad to say that much has been done to dispel that feeling, and, with reviving confidence, the prospects of the great gold industry have recently been bright. But confidence is a tender plant, and I am quite certain that if it should occur that the capital which you have embarked in industrial enterprise upon the Rand be endangered through the action of a great Rand house, a shock to credit will be administered of which the direct and indirect consequences will be far-reaching and disastrous. (Loud applause.)

Mr. H. Wilson Fox, Vice-President of the Company, seconded the motion for the adoption of the Report and Accounts, which were unanimously approved, and the proceedings thereafter terminated with a vote of thanks to the noble chairman.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

KARL SCHREINER (Pressburg).—Your problems to hand. We hope to find them most acceptable.

F. BAIRD (Manchester).—Your promise of a contribution is very welcome.

SORRENTO.—There will be no care wanting to make sure this one is correct.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NOS. 3350 and 3351 received from Fred Long (Santiago de Chile); of No. 3357 from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3362 from J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), W. C. D. Smith (Northampton), J. Dixon, and C. D. (Camberwell); of No. 3360 from R. H. Couper (Malbane, U.S.A.), Horace Tollemache (Bournemouth), A. W. Hamilton (Gell Exeter), Professor F. H. Voweli (Lemberg), J. C. Symes (Berlin), P. Daly (Brighton), C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.), and C. D.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3363 received from Sorrento, E. J. Winter-Wood, R. Worters (Canterbury), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), C. D. Martin F. W. S. Forester (Bristol), J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), Fred R. Underhill (Norwich), J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Louise Young (Brompton), A. Groves (Southend), J. Coad (Vauxhall), and J. Cohn.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3362.—By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to K 4th Any move
2. Mates accordingly

CHESS IN TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Game played in the Championship Tournament between Messrs F. J. LEE and E. G. SERJEANT.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 4th
3. P to B 3rd
An unusual reply, and, against proper defence of very doubtful value. Dr. Tarasch's reply to it was Q to Kt 3rd.
4. R to K B 4th Kt to Q B 3rd
5. P to K 3rd Kt to Q 3rd
6. R to K Kt 3rd Kt to B 3rd
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q to K 2nd
8. Kt to K 5th R takes Kt
9. P takes R Kt to Q 2nd
10. P to K B 4th P to B 4th
11. Kt to B 3rd Kt to B sq
12. R to K 2nd Kt to Kt 3rd
13. P to K R 4th Castles
14. P to R 5th Kt to R sq
15. R to R 4th Q to Q B 2nd
16. Q to Q 2nd
The turning point of the game. White's attack has been pushed a little impetuously with minor pieces, and he cannot immediately continue the pressure. Probably P to Kt 4th at once, instead of four moves later, was best, and in any case Q to B 2nd was the better square for the Queen in the light of what follows.

17. Castles Q R
Kt to B 2nd
White resigns. Black has played the last half of the game admirably, and finishes in brilliant style.

CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Game played in the match for the championship of Victoria, between Messrs. G. GUNDERSON and C. G. STEELE.

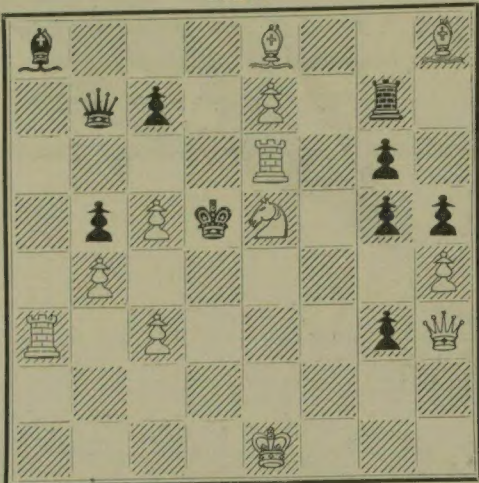
(King's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th
3. P takes Q P P to K 5th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd B to Q Kt 5th
6. P takes P Kt takes P
7. Q to Q 4th Q to K 2nd
8. B to K 2nd Castles
9. Kt to B 3rd
B to Q 2nd is White's correct reply.
10. Kt to K 5th R to K sq
11. B to Q 2nd B to K B 4th
12. Q to B 4th B to B 4th
Q to R 4th should now be played. Black must then guard his Rook, and so lose a move, which would give the defence time to recover itself.
13. P to Kt 3rd Q to R 5th (ch)
14. K to Q sq B to B 7th (ch)
15. Q takes P Kt takes P
16. Q takes P (ch) Kt to R 3rd
Black can at present permit this check with impunity, but he has to exercise some care and ingenuity later on to prevent disaster.
17. K to R sq
This was intended for the gallery. Black has played well, and deserves the victory.

PROBLEM No. 3365.—By R. WORTERS.

Best Three-Mover in Half-Yearly Competition of the Football Field.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Archbishop of the West Indies is just on his way home, having remained in England for the consecration of the Bishop of British Honduras. The Archbishop hopes, on his arrival in Jamaica, to push forward vigorously the work of rebuilding the Kingston churches which were destroyed by the earthquake of last year.

An address from representative Bishops, clergy, and laymen of the Church of England has been presented to the Rev. Dr. J. Llewellyn Davies, on the occasion of his retirement. The signatories express their deep sense of the services he has rendered both to the Church and nation by his literary work and his efforts for social reform. "In these and other respects," say the writers, "we recognise you as a worthy successor of the late F. D. Maurice."

The Bishop of Nassau, whose return to his West Indian diocese was delayed by serious illness, has had the rare experience of returning to the work of a diocesan after retirement. Dr. Hornby was consecrated Bishop of Nyassaland in 1892, but was unable to stand the rigours of the climate of Central Africa, and resigned his see two years later. After holding livings in Norfolk and Northumberland, he was appointed to his present see in 1904.

Dr. Wardlaw Thompson, chairman of the Congregational Union, dealt in his address last week at Liverpool with many problems which affect missionary work under twentieth-century conditions. He feels that the hope of the future depends largely on the formation of strong native churches, which shall not be any longer under European tutelage. Some of the Anglican missionary Bishops dealt with the question during this year's mission anniversaries, but all agree that in India and Africa, at any rate, the process of forming such churches must be a slow one.

The *Guardian* pays a cordial tribute to the late Father Ignatius. "He was all his life a brave worker. Forty years ago he supported entirely by his own industry the odd little establishment of 'British Benedictines' at Laleham, where an occasional guest would be received with humble but thoroughly hospitable entertainment, and where he soon learned to make friends with the various inmates, all with their own marked idiosyncrasies, from the quaint little German chaplain to the cat."

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Do You Personally Suffer

from any form of skin illness? Are you worried, irritated, or disfigured by any breaking-out, rash, or blemish on your face, neck, head, back, chest, arms, hands, legs, or feet? Have you been to doctors and specialists and failed to get cured? Have you tried various so-called remedies and found them useless? If so, impress the fact upon your mind that "Antexema" cures every form of skin trouble, whether it be eczema in any of its various forms, psoriasis, ringworm, or any of the slighter ailments of the skin. Recollect, also, that when you commence using "Antexema" you are commencing a cure that you can be absolutely certain will cure you and render your skin clear, spotless, and healthy. Do not run risks of further discomfort. One or two applications of "Antexema" at the early stages of the illness will at once arrest the progress of the complaint, and in a day or two there will not be the slightest sign of anything having been wrong. Nothing is more remarkable than the letters received every day from those who have been cured of every form of skin affection. Many of these found it so impossible to get cured, or even gain relief, till at last they fancied their trouble was incurable. Then they heard of "Antexema," they used it, and now their skin affection is a thing of the past.

If you have any symptom of skin illness whatever do not delay treatment for a single moment. Procure a supply of "Antexema" at once. Stop the

spread of your trouble. Get relief now. It does not matter what the nature of your skin trouble is or what part of your body is attacked. You may be assured that "Antexema" cannot fail to cure you. It rests with you to prove the truth of this statement. Redness, roughness, blackheads, pimples, eczema, psoriasis, bad legs, ringworm, cuts, burns, scalds, nettle rash, or any other eruptions or breakings-out are all equally amenable to the "Antexema" treatment, which is one of the greatest medical discoveries of the last quarter of a century, and the doctor whose discovery it was deserves to be counted among the world's greatest benefactors.

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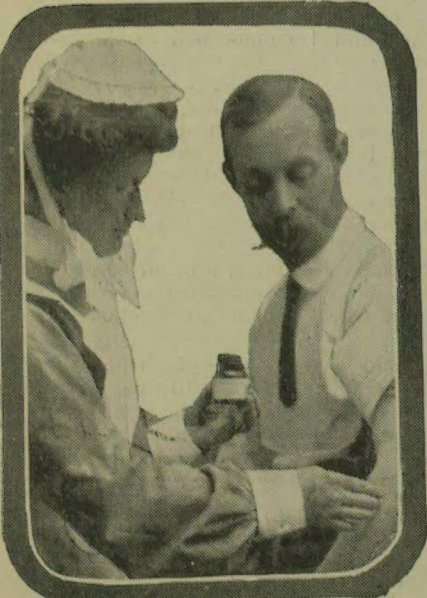
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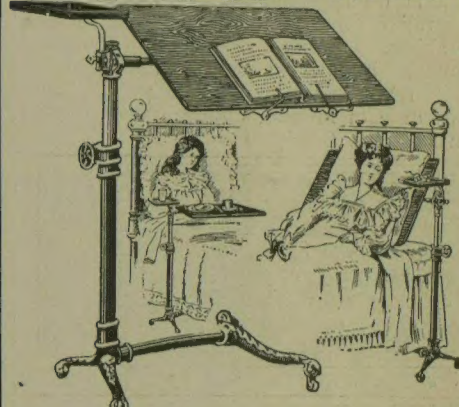
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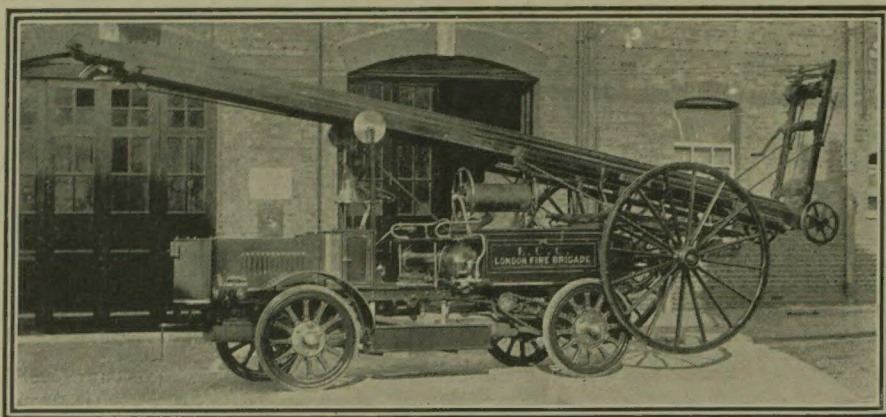
WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of Mr. JOHN FREDERICK OBREE, of Archers Road, Southampton, shipping agent, who died on Aug. 20, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £63,850. He gives £10,000 for a Sailors' Home at Southampton, to be a good, plain building, not of too ornate a character; £200 a year and the proceeds of the sale of his residence to Lilian Dawson; £1000 each to his nephews Guy and Roy; his premises in Oriental Place and £1000 each to Tom Wild and Godfrey Cutler; and £500 each to the executors. Subject to a few other legacies, the residue is to go for such charitable, benevolent, and philanthropic objects and institutions in Southampton as the executors may select.

The will and three codicils of MRS. EMILY MARY BUXTON, of Fox Warren, Cobham, who died on June 19, have been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £113,502. The testatrix states that her son Bertram was provided for by his father, and that she had settled £25,000 upon each of her married daughters. She gives £12,000 in trust for her daughter Richenda; and the residue, and also the funds of her marriage settlement, to her son the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, the Postmaster-General.

The will and codicils of the HON. LOUISA CHARLOTTE CANNING, of Frant Court, Frant, Sussex, have been proved by James Dalleson Alexander and Cecil Stratford Paget, the value of the estate being £30,340. The testatrix gives £2500 to the London Bible Women and Nurses' Institution, and £500 to their Convalescent Home; £1000 to

the British and Foreign Bible Society; certain debentures and £500 to the High School for Girls, Constantinople; £500 to the Tunbridge Wells Hospital; £200 to the Blind Relief Society, Somers Town; £3000 to James D. Alexander, and £1000 to his sister Mabel; £2000 to Cecil S. Paget, and £2000 to his children Lewis and Agnes; £200 a



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year to Louise Charlotte Geary; £200 a year to Winifrede Wyse; and other legacies. Three fourths of the residue she leaves to the Bishop of London's Fund, the Southwark Diocesan Church Fund; and the British and Foreign Bible Society; and one fourth to Cecil Stratford Paget.

The following important wills have now been proved—
Mr. Alfred Boyd, 17, St. George's Square, S.W., and Giberacks, Sandon, Essex . . . £83,197
Mr. Solomon Joel Phillips, 38, Wimpole Street, and 113, New Bond Street . . . £73,113
Mr. Thomas Arthur Collier, 76, The Drive, Hove . . . £55,409
Mr. Richard Porter, 47, Wood Street, E.C., and 34, Courtfield Gardens, S.W. . . £54,679
Mr. John D. Minto, Elmbank, Dumfries . . . £51,067
Mrs. Anne Isabella Fall, 2, Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington . . . £45,302
Mr. Thomas Nuthall, 10, Blechynden Terrace, Southampton . . . £42,910
Miss Bessie Haldane, The Grange, Galashiels . . . £37,009

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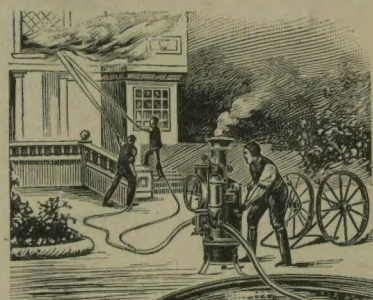
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